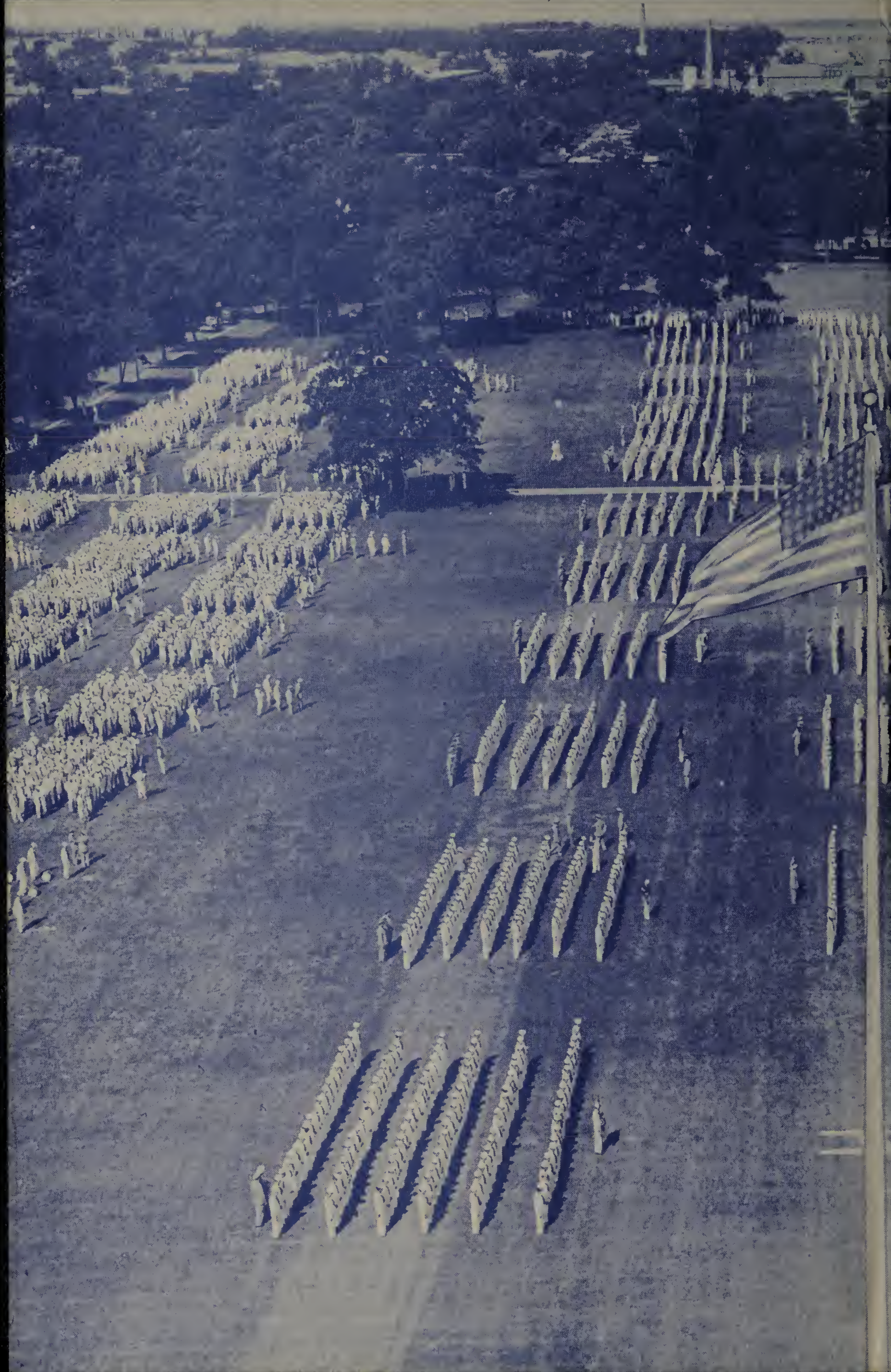




UNITED STATES
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILL.

COMPANIES 97 & 98

1949



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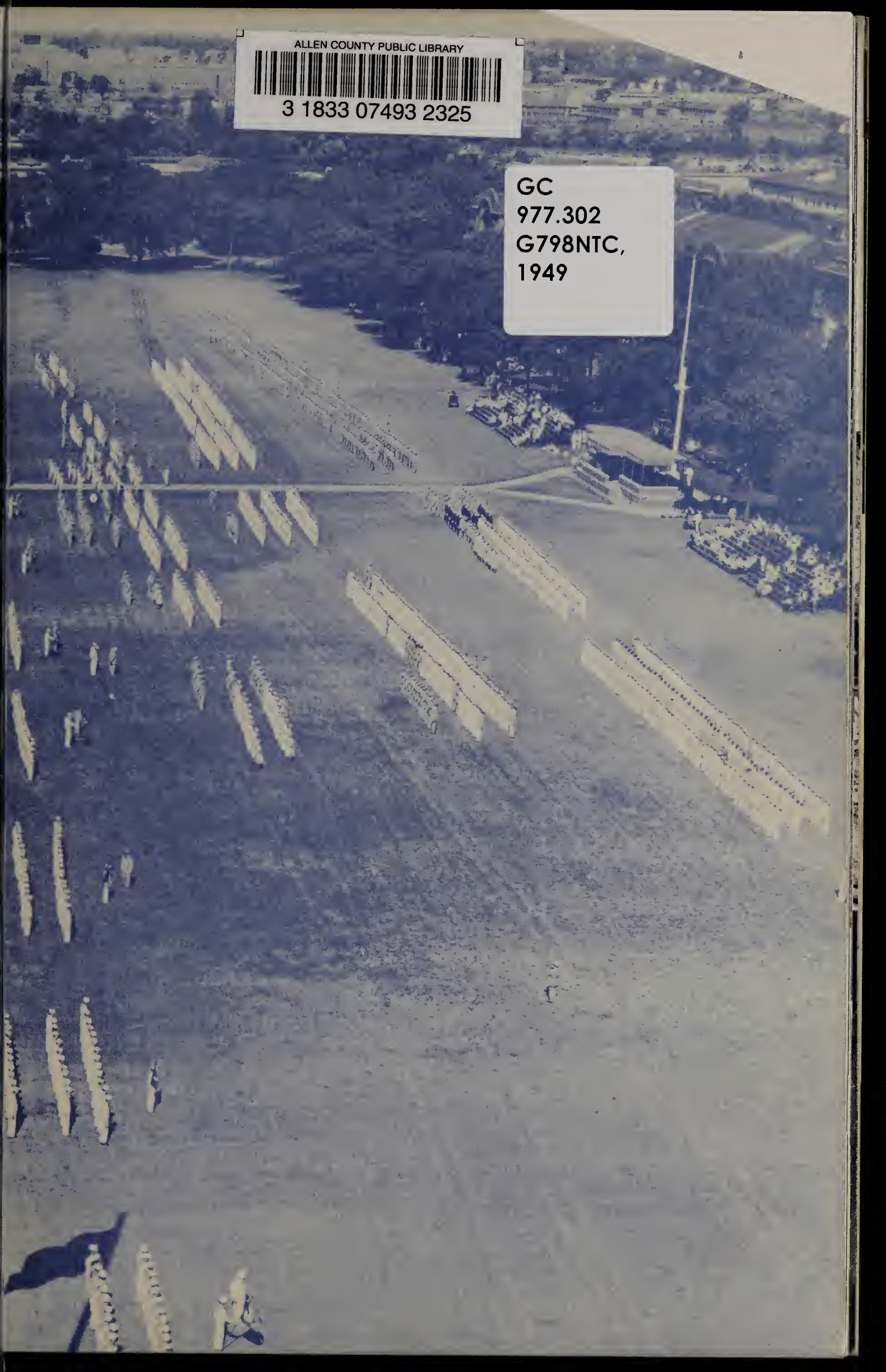
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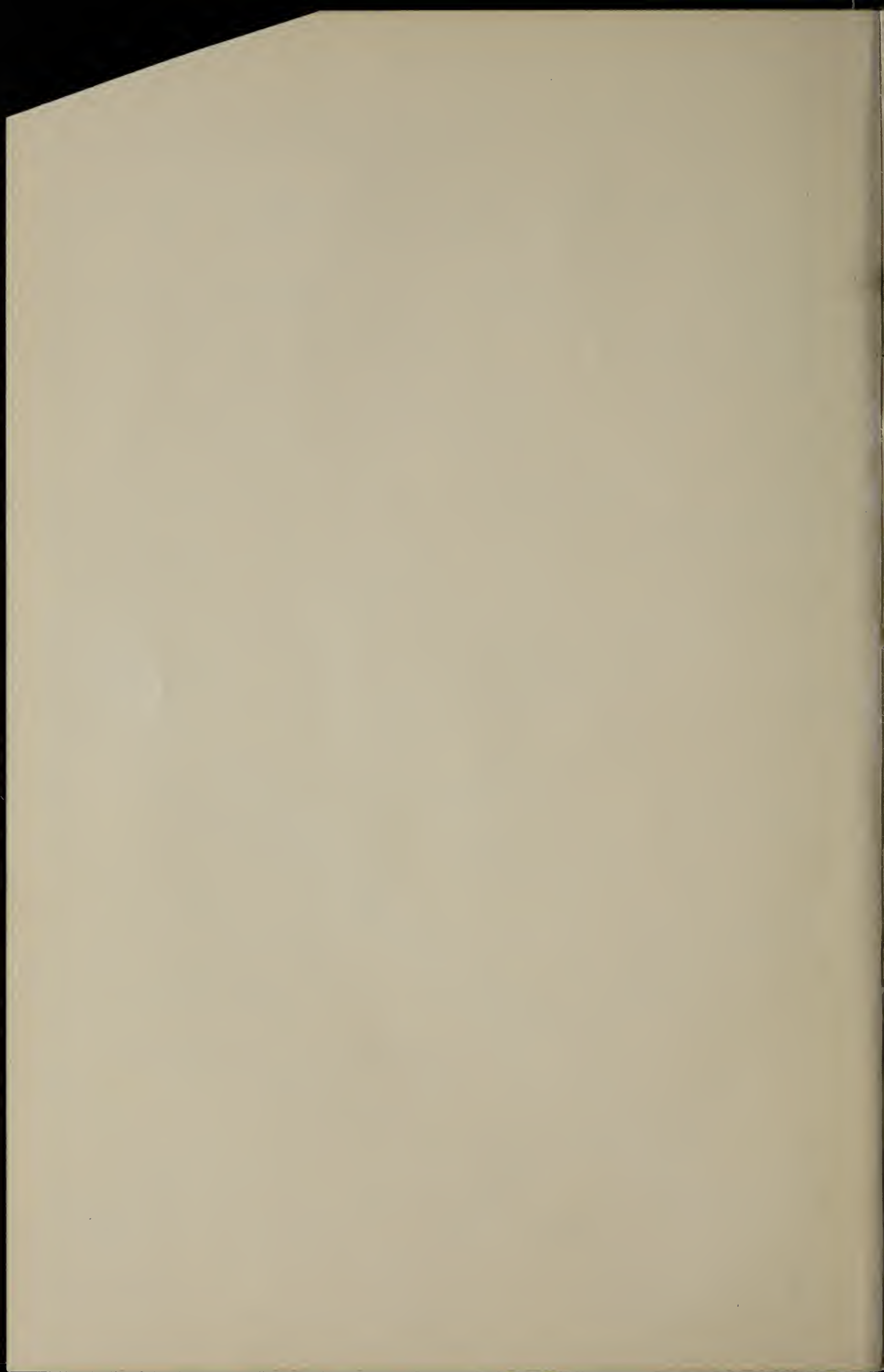
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UNITED STATES
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

GREAT LAKES, ILL.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

GREAT LAKES, ILL.



Great Lakes is your Navy's largest Training Center.

The Center was first a Naval Training Station, provided for in the Naval Appropriation Act of April 27, 1904, which authorized the President to appoint a board to select a site on the Great Lakes, to purchase and to establish a Naval Training Station.

The board investigated 37 possible locations, among them the 172-acre Lake Bluff, Illinois site which consisted of 120 acres known as the Joseph Downey farm and 52 acres owned by William H. Murphy. Asking price for these two tracts was \$1,000 per acre.

The Merchants' Club of Chicago conducted a successful fund-raising campaign to provide money for purchasing the property, and offered the property as a gift to the Government from the people of Chicago. The offer was accepted.

On November 24, 1904, the President authorized establishment of the Naval Training Station at the Great Lakes location. Captain, later Rear Admiral, Albert A. Ross, first Commandant, was appointed to supervise construction.

On July 1, 1911—six years to the day after construction began—the station was commissioned, almost four months before it was dedicated.

The completed Station consisted of 39 buildings with a capacity of 1,500 men.

On the bleak and windy afternoon of October 28, 1911, President William Howard Taft stood on an open platform in front of the Administration Building and formally dedicated the Center.

In April 1917, when the United States entered World War I, the Station covered 167 acres and included 33 buildings, exclusive of residences. An expansion program was begun to meet war demands and was continuous throughout the war. On Armistice Day, 1918, the Station covered 1,200 acres, with 775 buildings, and had 45,000 men undergoing training. Over 125,000 men received their first Navy training here in World War I.

From the close of World War I until September 9, 1939, when President Roosevelt proclaimed a national emergency, the Station underwent a period of restricted activity, being completely closed as a training activity from June 30, 1933, to July 29, 1935. On the day the emergency was proclaimed, the total population of the Station was less than 1,000.

July 26, 1940, marked the beginning of a construction program which became the most extensive in Station history.

By Pearl Harbor Day, capacity had been increased to approximately 14,000 billets. The day Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, con-

struction of 32 more barracks, two mess halls and other miscellaneous buildings was authorized. By the following Monday morning, the first group of carpenters and laborers were at work. More than 10,000 civilians worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Early in 1942, the Veterans' Administration transferred some 325 acres of land from the Veterans' Hospital for the construction of more training facilities. This addition expanded the Station's capacity 44,000 billets.

On June 16, 1942, the Bureau of Yards and Docks authorized further expansion of training facilities for another 24,000 recruits. On July 7, 1942, a considerable number of parcels of property comprising 685 acres was acquired for the new construction program. On September 21, 1942, all barracks and mess halls in the new area were in commission and occupied.

The U. S. Naval Training Center at Great Lakes trained over 1,000,000 Bluejackets during World War II.

At the present time Great Lakes includes approximately 800 buildings. During the war-time peak some 1,000 buildings were in use, with a crowded capacity of 100,000 and an area of 1,500 acres.

On March 28, 1944, the Training Station was established by Secretary Forrestal as a group command and redesignated as the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois.

A veteran of two World Wars, Great Lakes has served with distinction in its role as a recruit training installation as well as the home of several of the Navy's Service Schools. A major Naval hospital occupies a large portion of the area and boasts complete facilities for maintaining the Navy's high standards of physical efficiency. Also located at Great Lakes is the headquarters of the Commandant, Ninth Naval District.

The Service School Command includes seven of these trade schools with an average enrollment in excess of 5,000 men. Terms range from 12 weeks at Journalist School to 42 weeks at Electronics Technicians School. It is not unusual for a man to spend well over a year of his first enlistment at Great Lakes under continuous instruction fitting him for some of the highly technical work encountered in the Fleet. Other units in this command are the Electrician's Mate, Machinist's Mate, Interior Communication, Fire Control, and Engineer schools.

On October 5, 1948, a Wave recruit school was opened, the first and only one in the Navy, with a capacity of 320. Here 160 women will enter every six weeks to take the 10-week course.

Also located at Great Lakes is the headquarters of the Commandant, NINTH Naval District. One of the most important functions of the Commandant is the administration of the civilian Naval Reserve which is organized in 86 cities and consists of more than 40,000 men.

The New Civilian Naval Reserve has been organized to retain the "know-how" and Navy spirit acquired by millions during the recent war. Great Lakes is now playing host to many "civilian bluejackets" in an effort to keep a strong and peaceful America.

With the end of the war and the closing of many Naval activities, Great Lakes remains destined to continue as one of your Navy's most vital training organizations.

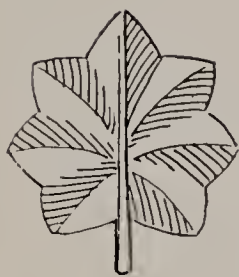


CAPTAIN H. J. GRASSIE, U. S. Navy
Commander, Naval Training Center

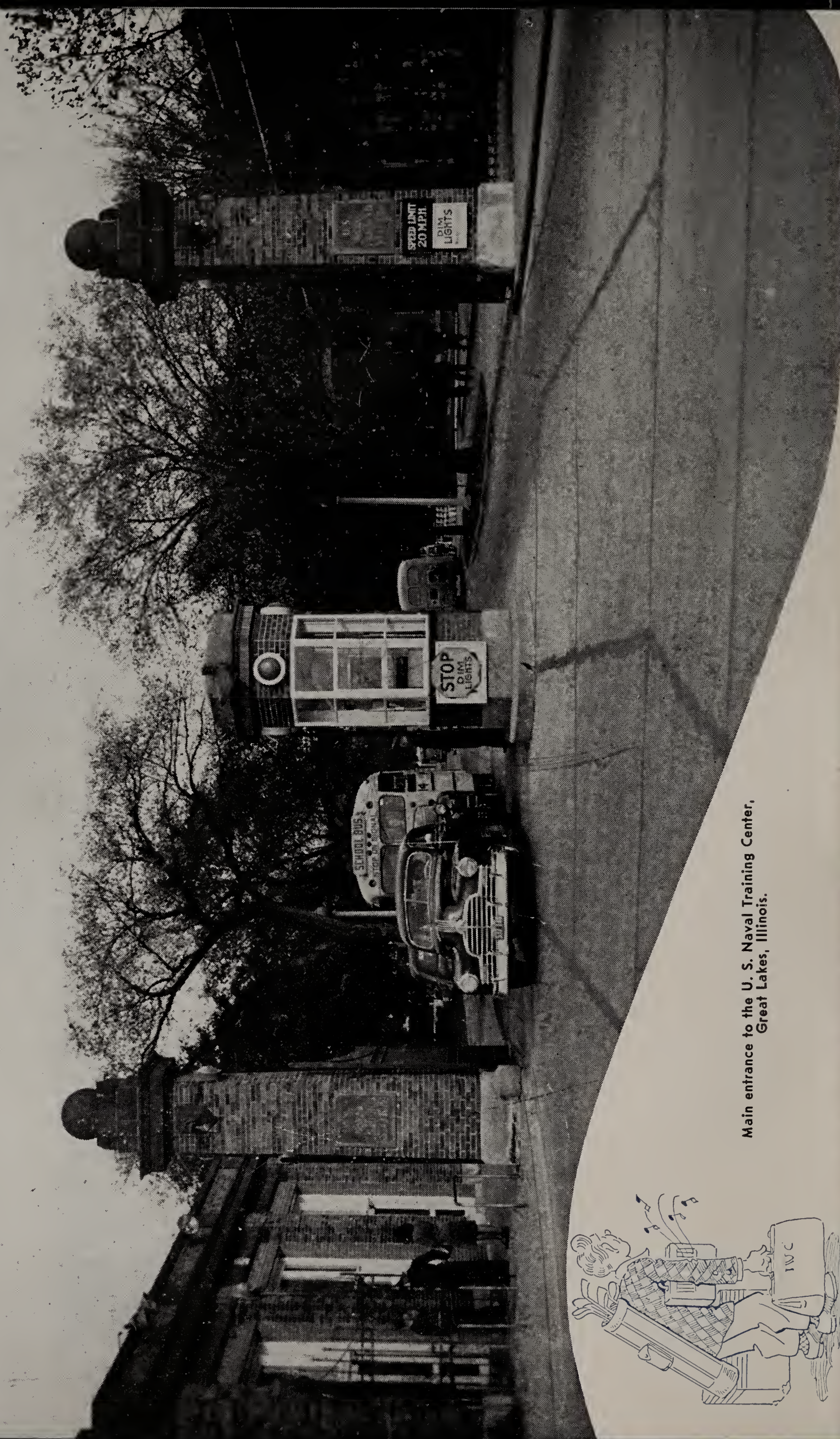




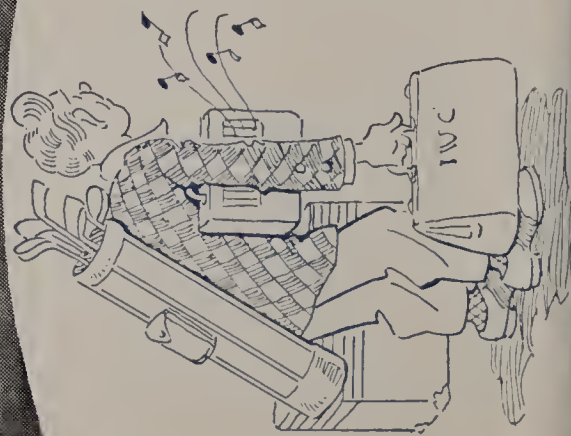
CAPTAIN F. J. GRANDFIELD, USN
Commanding Officer
Recruit Training Command



COMMANDER J. D. CROWLEY, USN
Executive Officer
Recruit Training Command



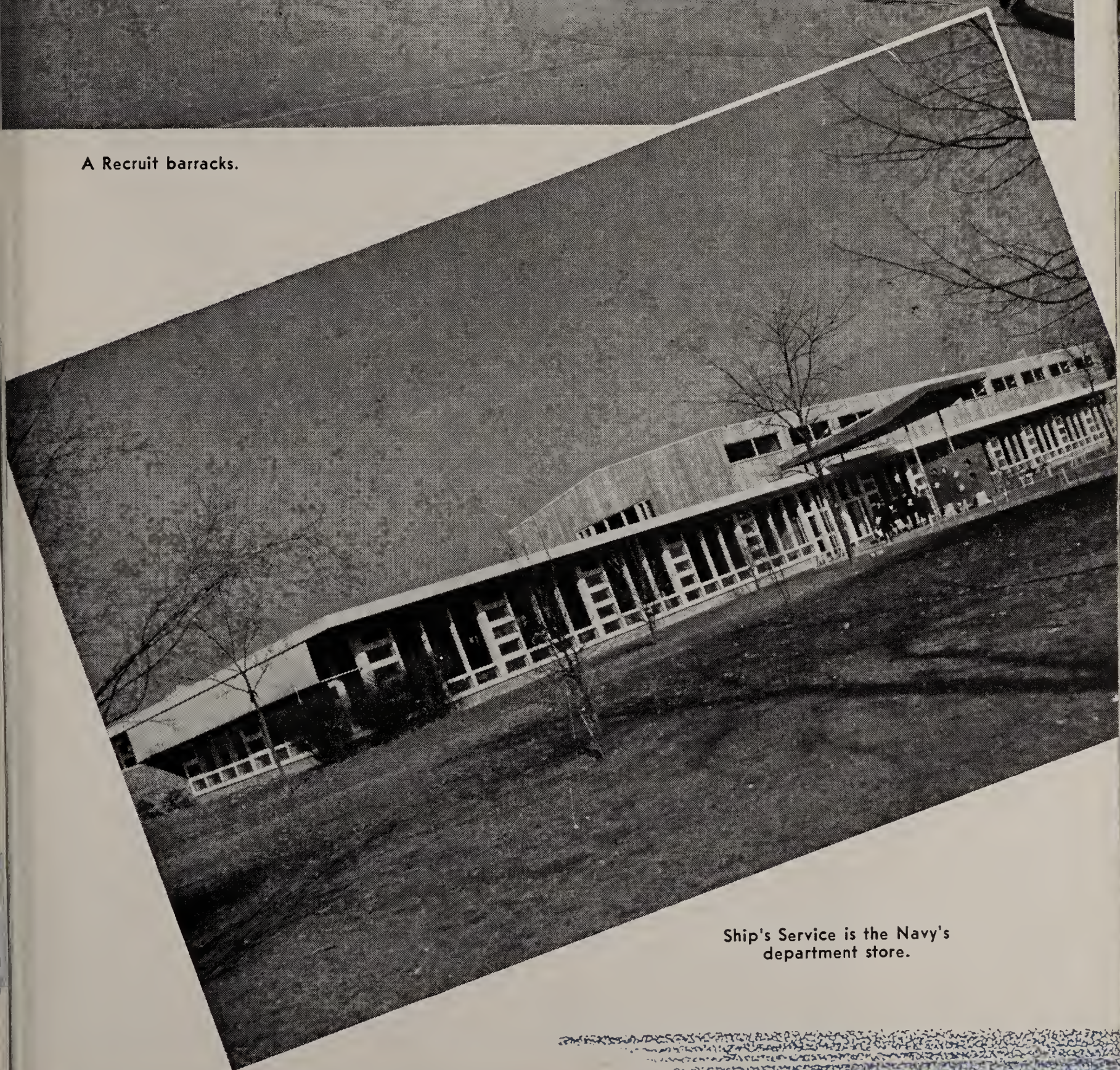
Main entrance to the U. S. Naval Training Center,
Great Lakes, Illinois.



VIEWS



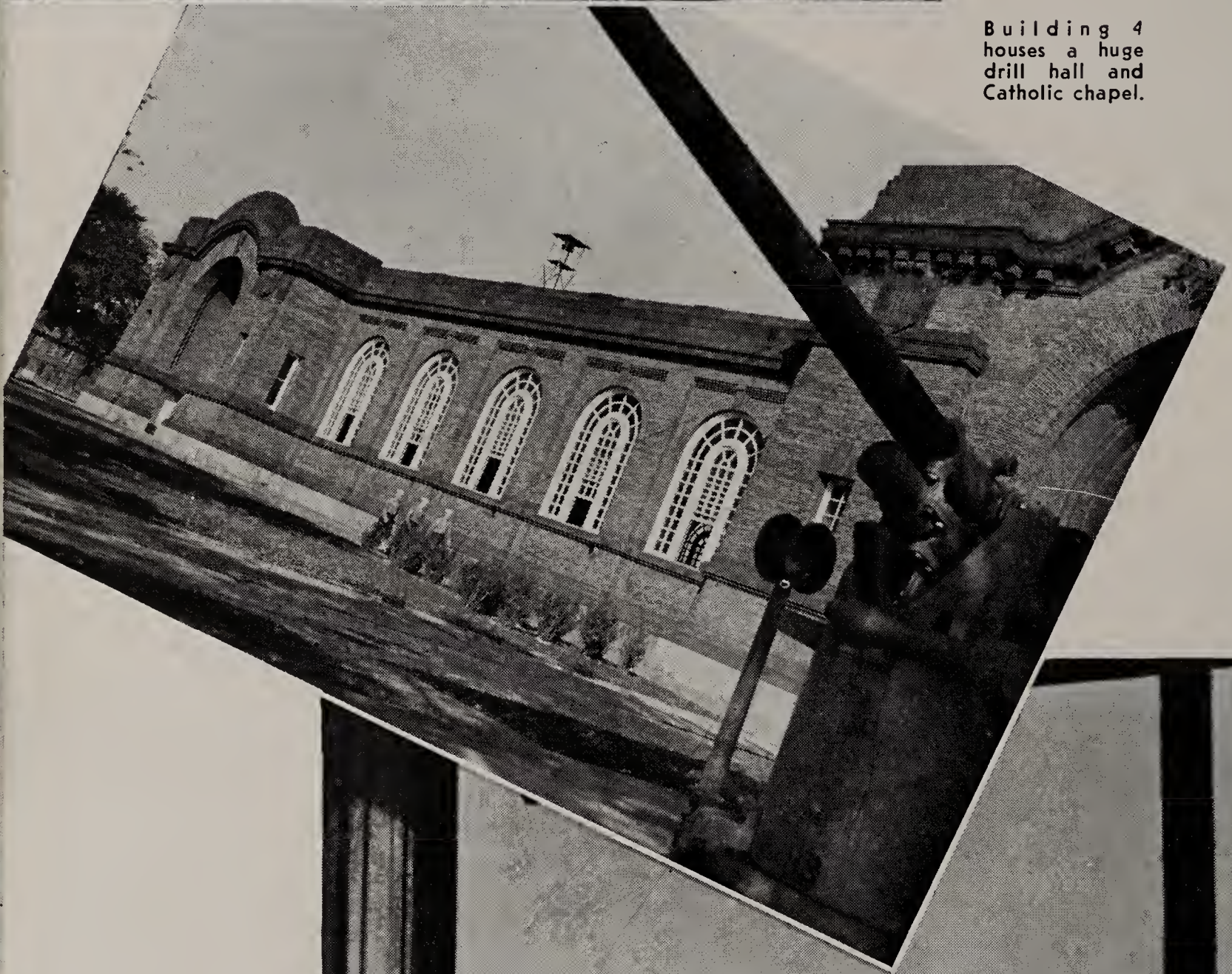
A Recruit barracks.



Ship's Service is the Navy's department store.



Ross Field is the scene of many impressive reviews and parades, showing the Headquarters of the Ninth Naval District in the background.



Building 4 houses a huge drill hall and Catholic chapel.

The Naval Training Center is located on the shore of Lake Michigan.



A drill hall and
gymnasium in
Camp Barry.



R e c r e a -
t i o n Buildings
provide off-
duty relaxation
and entertain-
ment. Complete
with gymnasi-
ums, swimming
pools, Ship's
Service, soda
fountains and
reading rooms,
these buildings
are popular
during the Re-
cruit's spare
time.

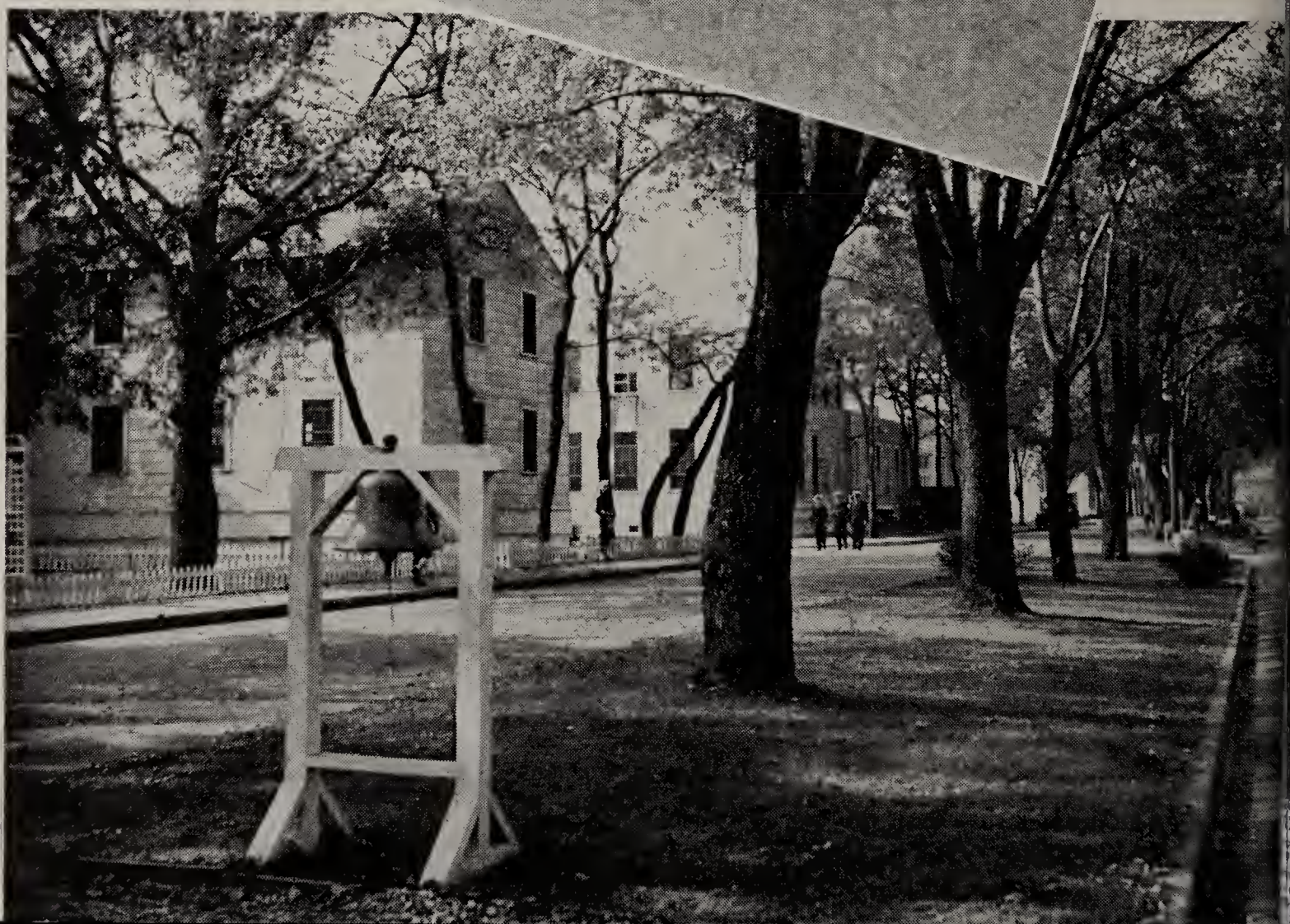
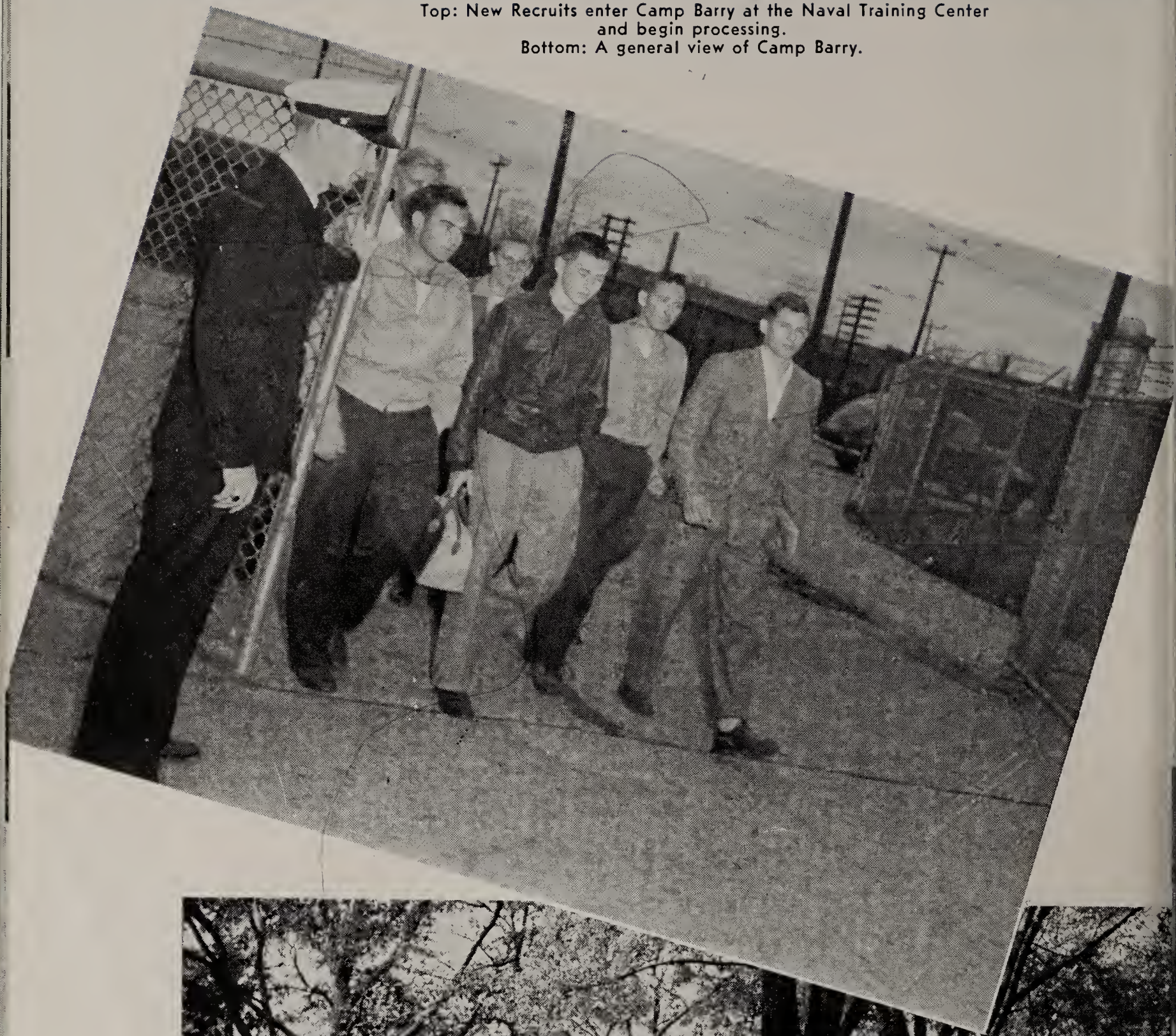


M e a l s a r e
served in mod-
ern dining halls.



TRAINING

Top: New Recruits enter Camp Barry at the Naval Training Center
and begin processing.
Bottom: A general view of Camp Barry.





Receiving Unit personnel who process all new Recruits.





After receiving a full issue of Navy clothing, names are stenciled on all articles for identification.



A photograph is taken of the new Recruit for his identification card.



Chest X-rays are a part of the physical examination of all new Recruits.

Not so popular but essential are the inoculations.



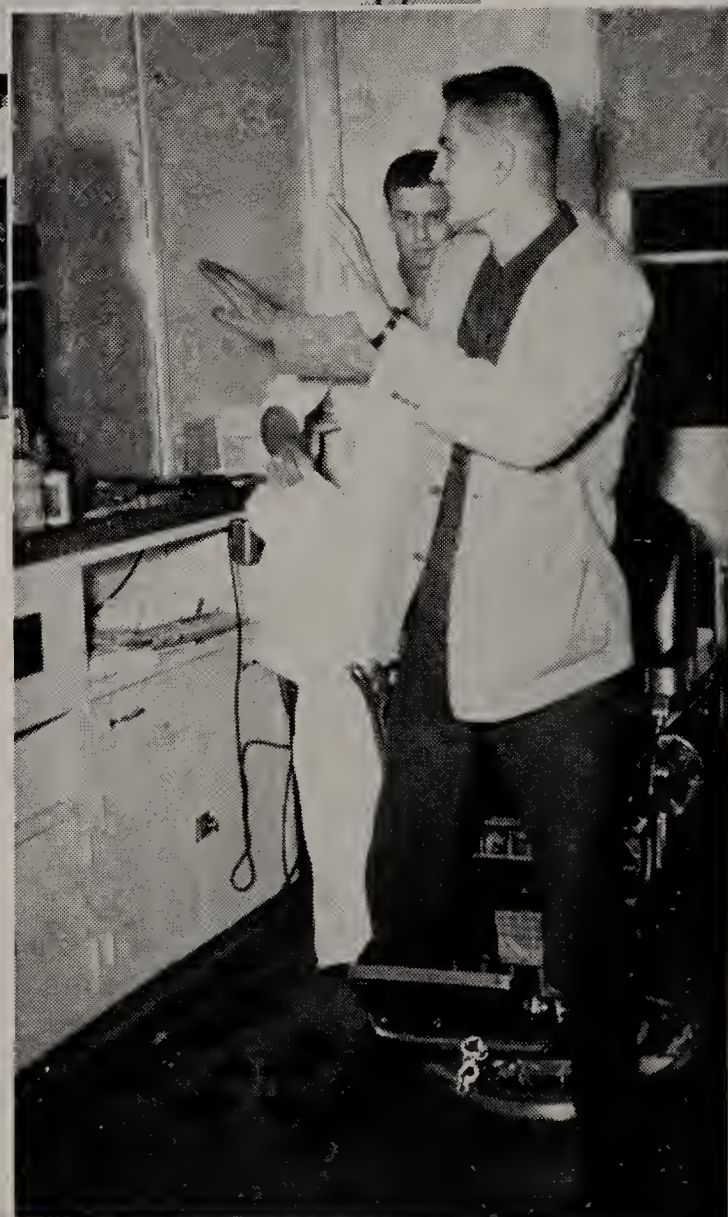
New Recruits receive instructions before sending civilian clothes home.



Cleanliness is taught from the beginning.

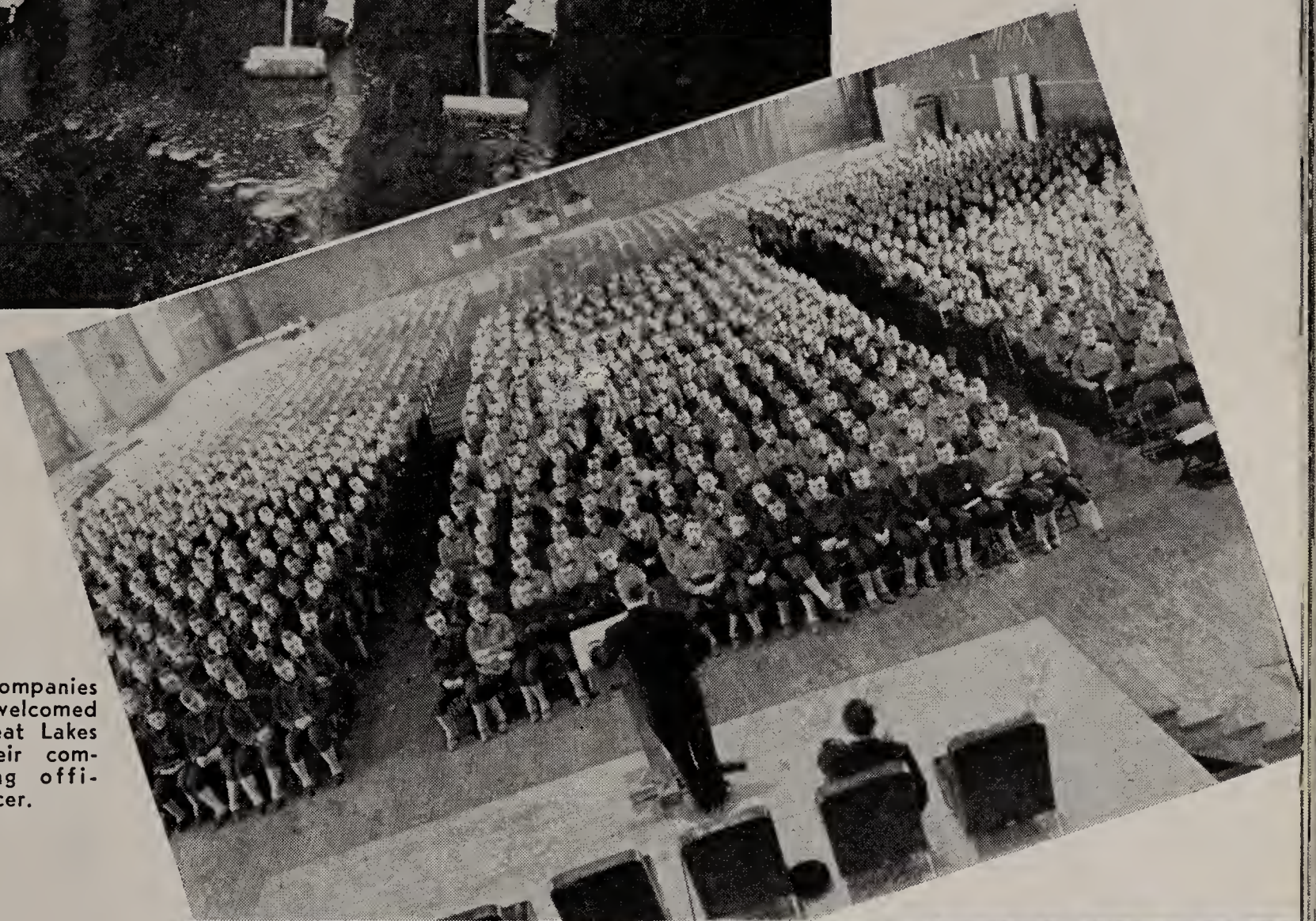


The Recruit's first Navy hair cut frequently comes as a shock.





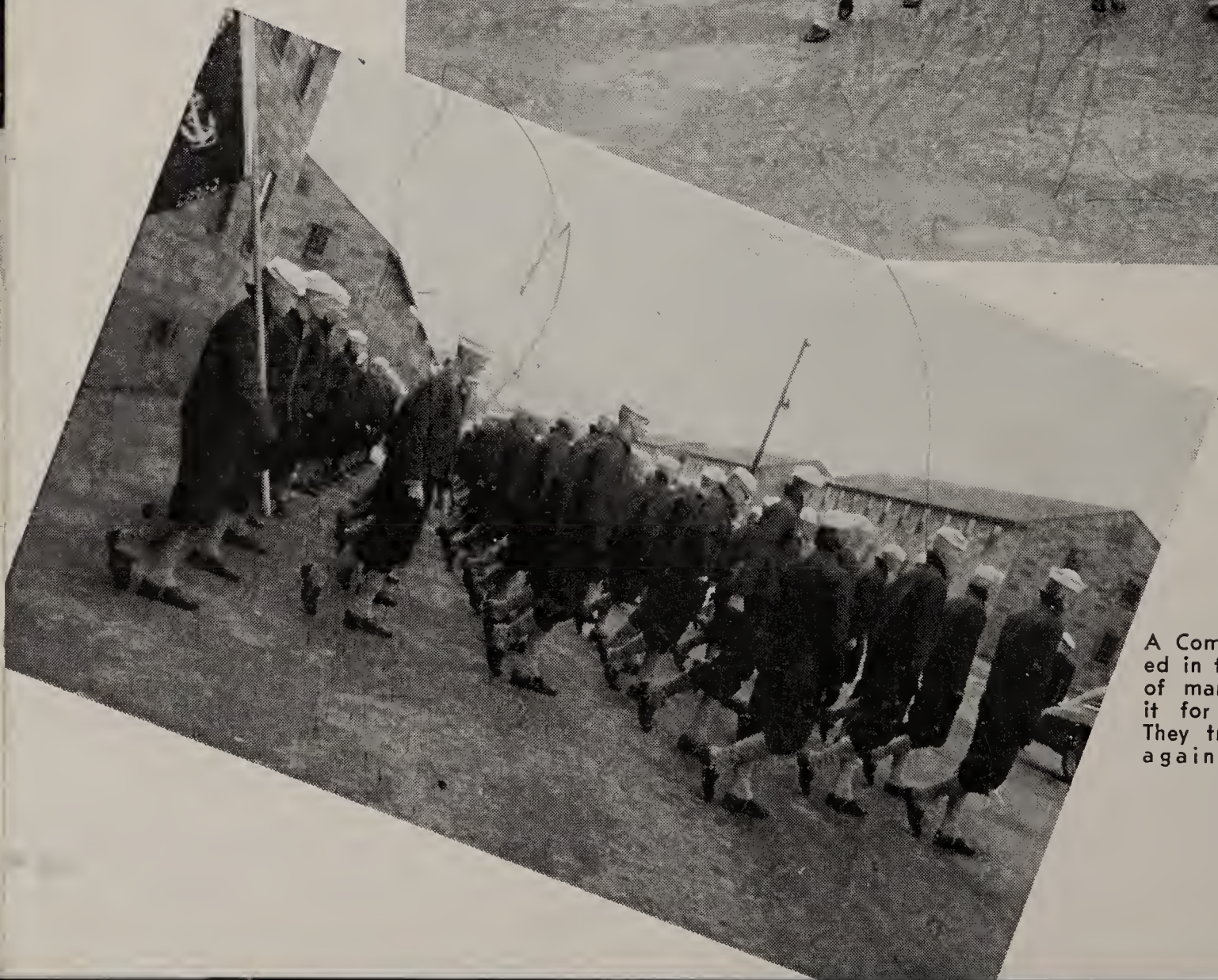
Cleanliness also extends to the condition of the barracks. A thorough scrubbing is the first step.



New companies are welcomed to Great Lakes by their commanding officer.



Company commanders are soon introduced and begin their instruction early.



A Company is instructed in the fundamentals of marching. They try it for the first time. They try it again and again and improve with time.



Drill continues as the Company Commander explains the manual of arms.



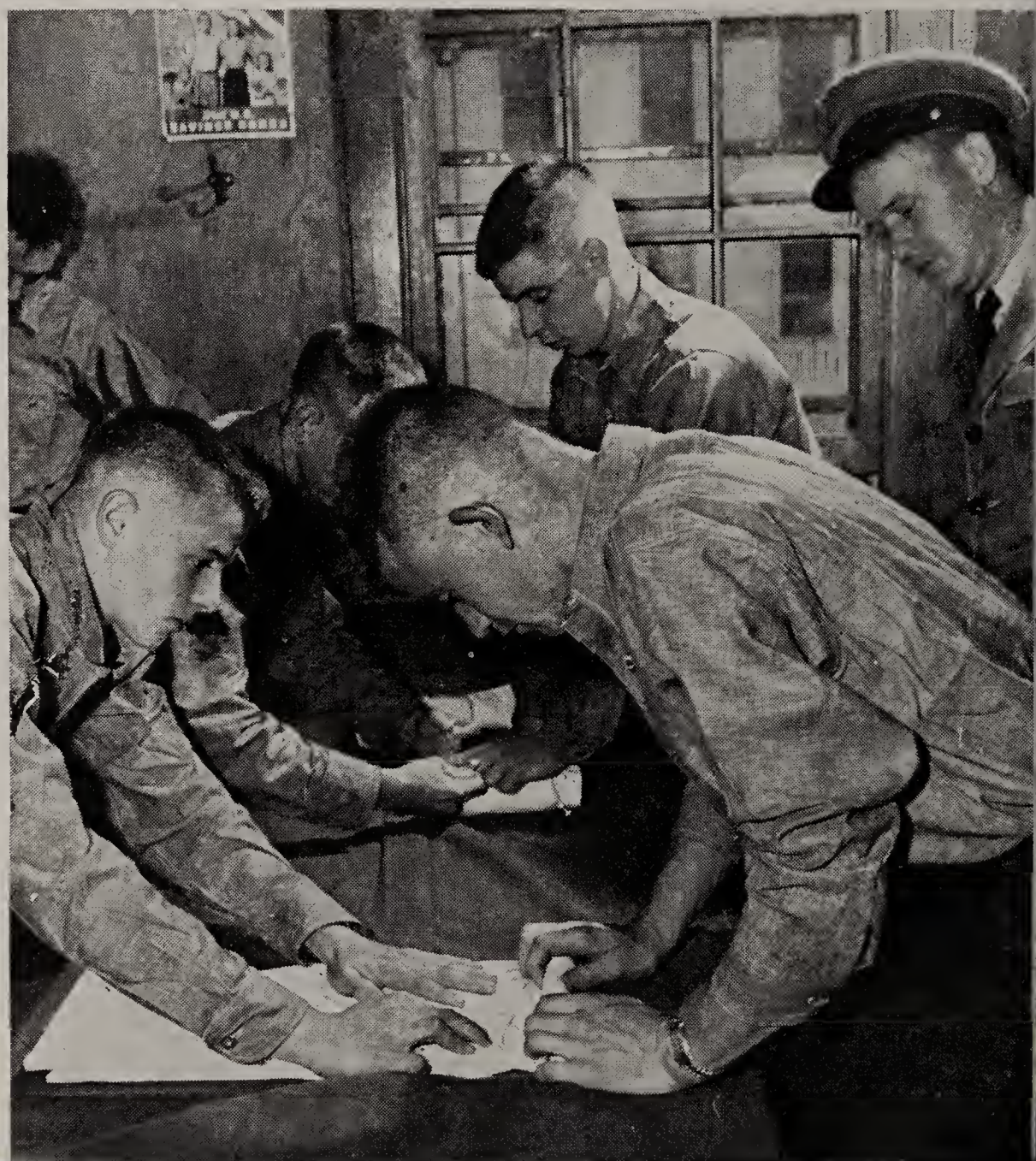
Recruits are given instruction in the proper wearing of the Navy uniform. Here a new Recruit is shown how to wear his cap.



Containing a multitude of information about their new life, the "Bluejackets' Manual" and "Your Navy" are thoroughly studied by all Recruits.

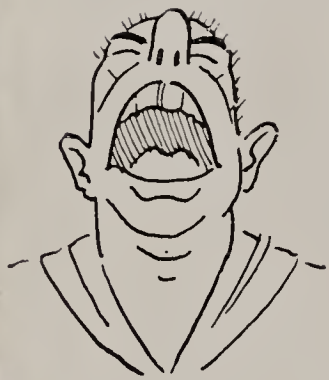


With space a premium aboard ship, early Navy training teaches the recruit how to roll his clothing in order to conserve the limited space in his seabag.



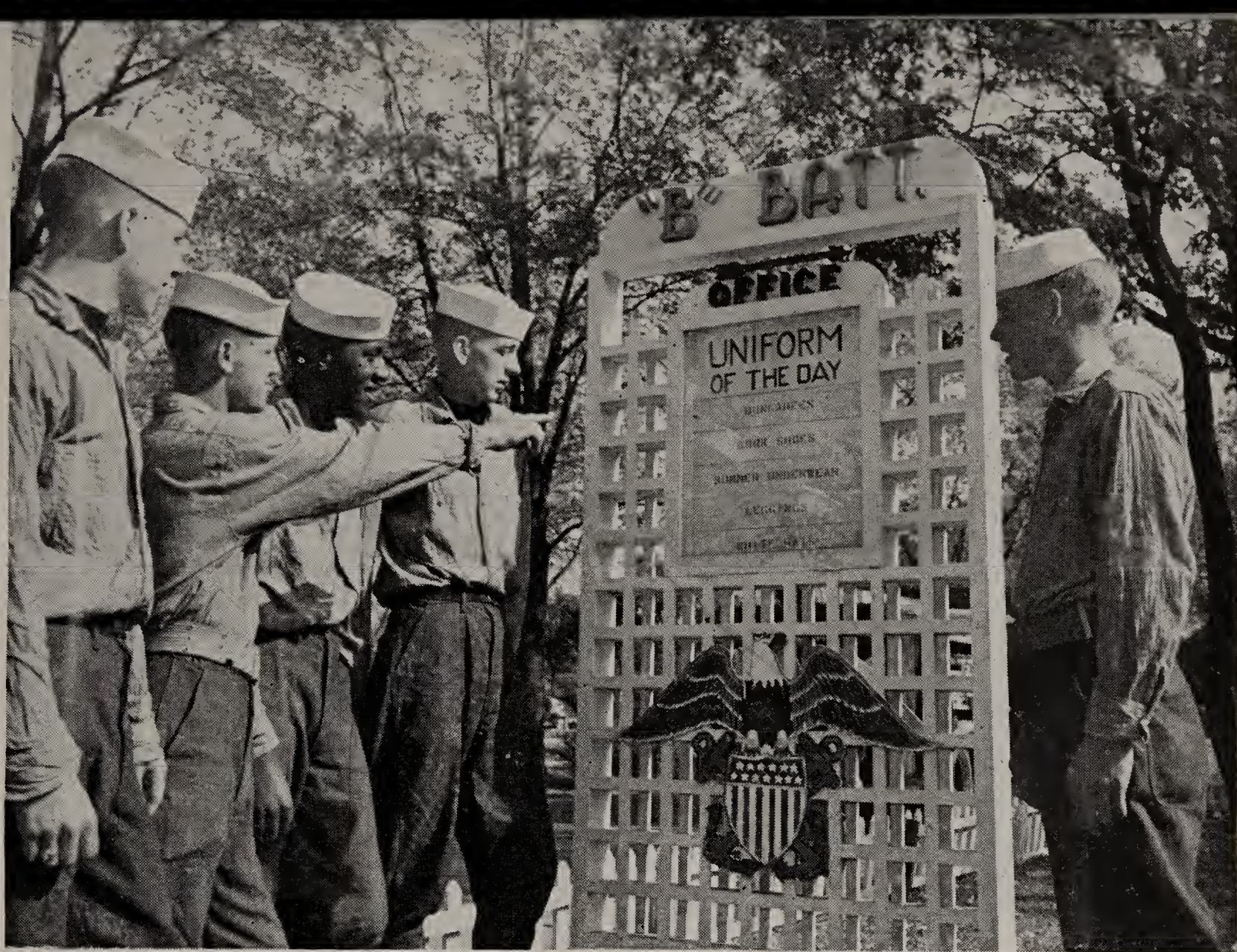


Top, Recruits are shown the proper methods of washing their clothing. Bottom, Recruits take pride in cleanliness and neatness . . . even in the appearance of the clothes lines.



Dental care is available to all Navy men. Navy dental officers offer a complete service for proper treatment and correction.





A bulletin board announces the uniform of the day for all Recruits.



Headquarters for the Recruit Training Command, Building E, Camp Barry.



All Recruits are encouraged to pursue the religious faith of their choice. Each man talks with a Chaplain early in his training. Here a Protestant Chaplain confers with a new Recruit.



Catholic Chaplains also assist Recruits with their problems.



Under the watchful eye of their Company Commander, Recruits soon master the art of military drill.





Recruits move on to advanced stages of training as they leave Camp Barry for other sections of the Naval Training Center. Shown is the entrance to Camps Dewey, Downes and Porter.

The administration and recreation building in Camp Moffett.

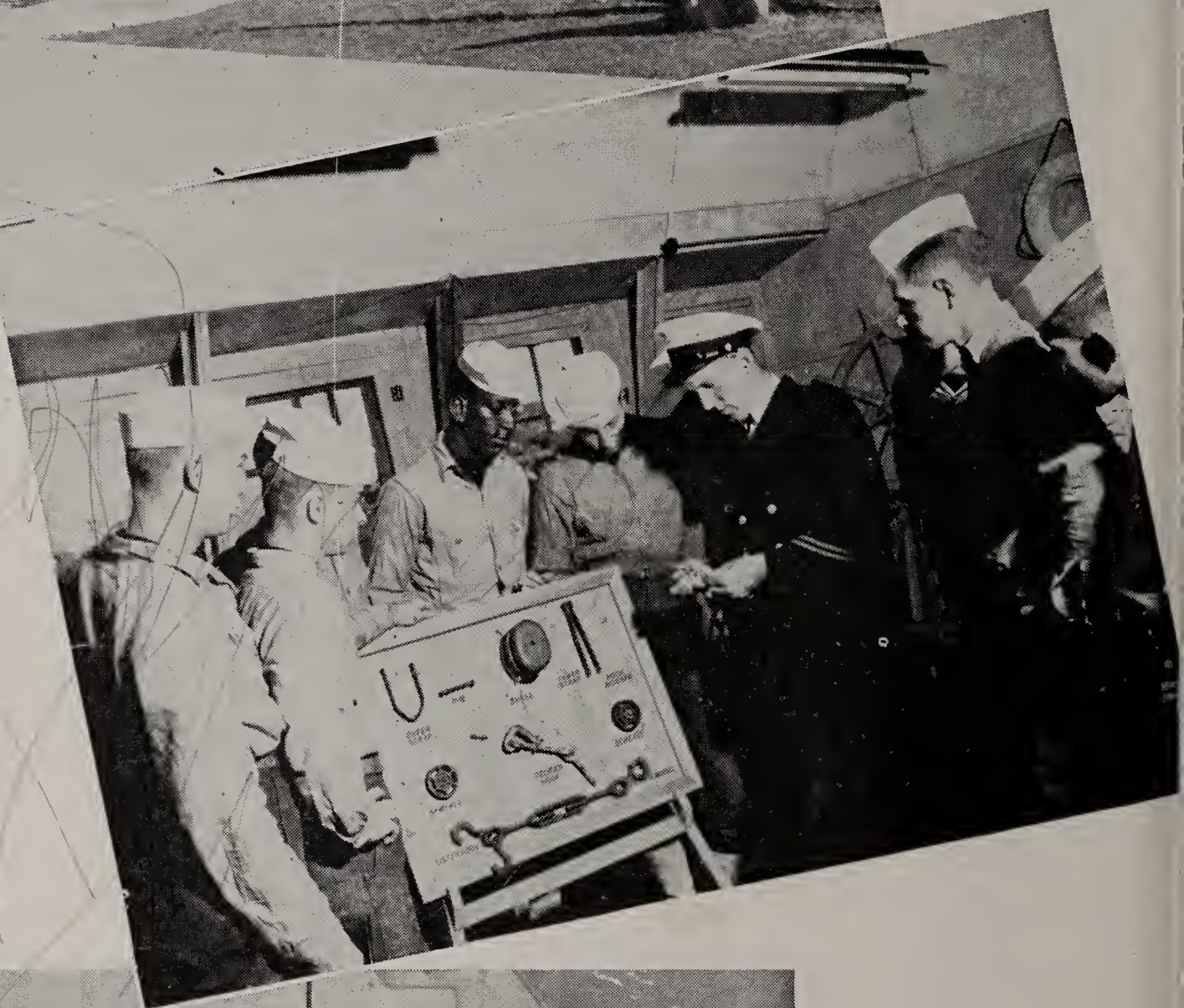


Recruits move their seabags into the barracks which will be their home for the remainder of their training period.

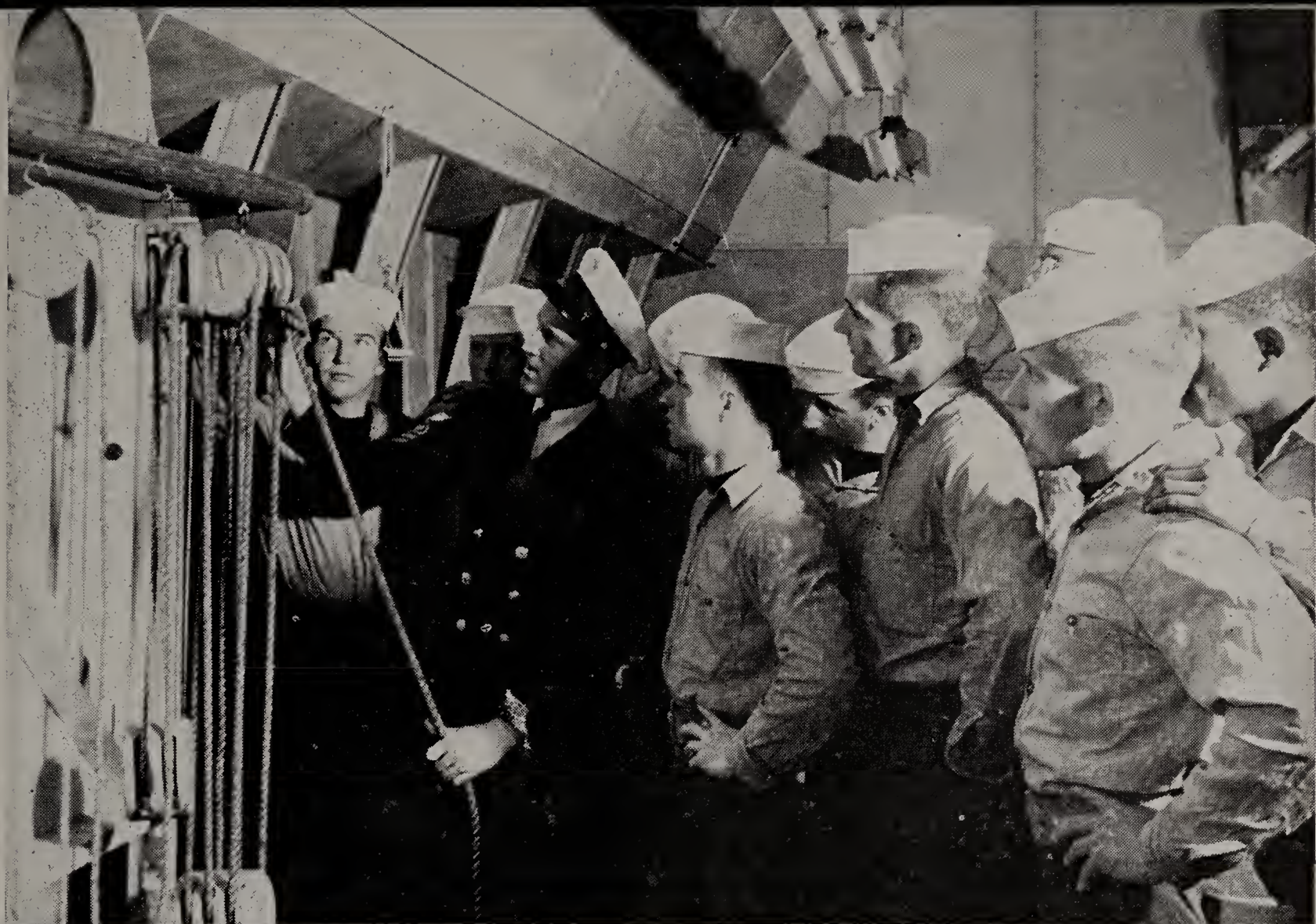


Coordination and physical conditioning are important in the training of the Bluejacket. Many hours are spent in order to reach perfection in both.

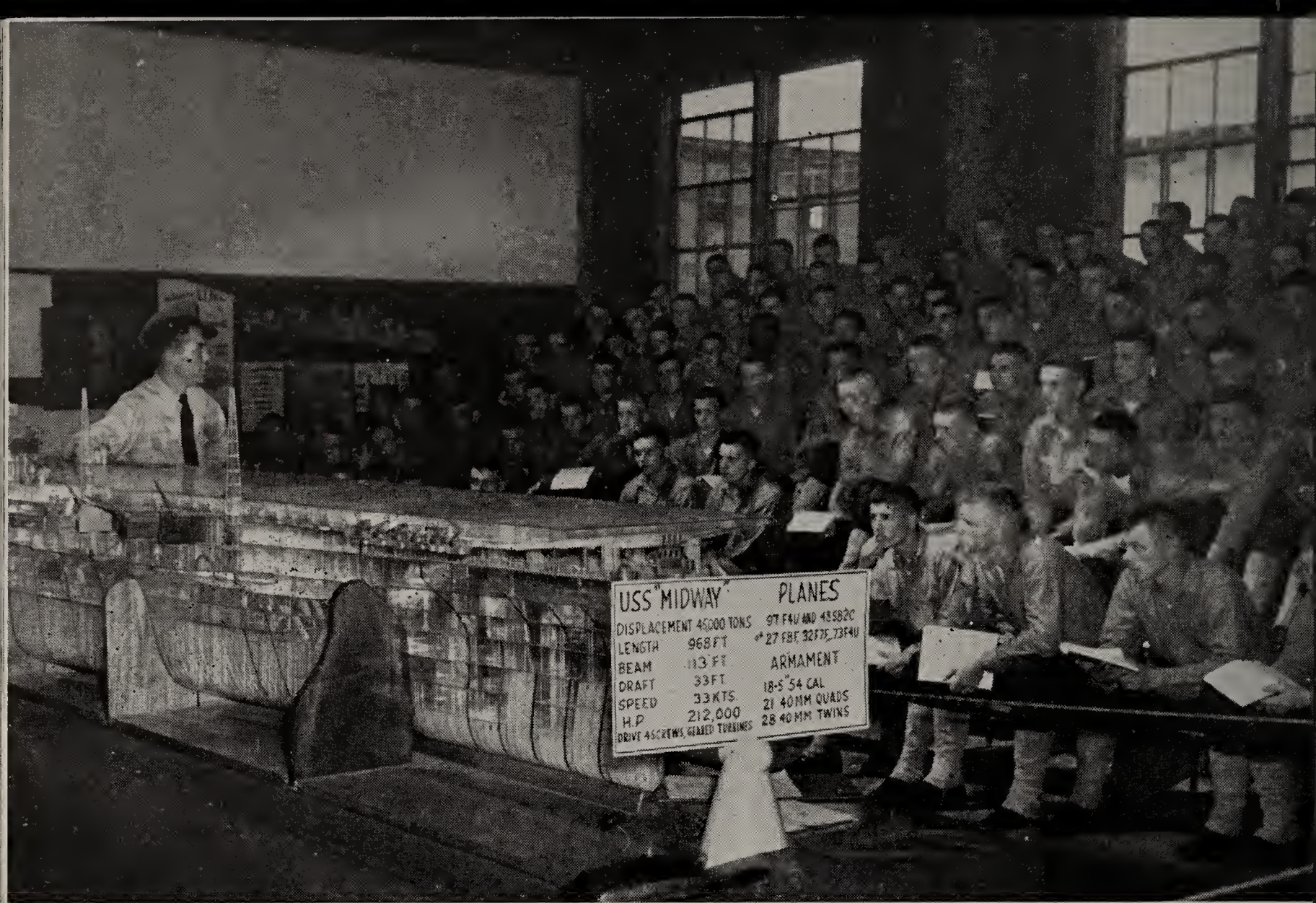




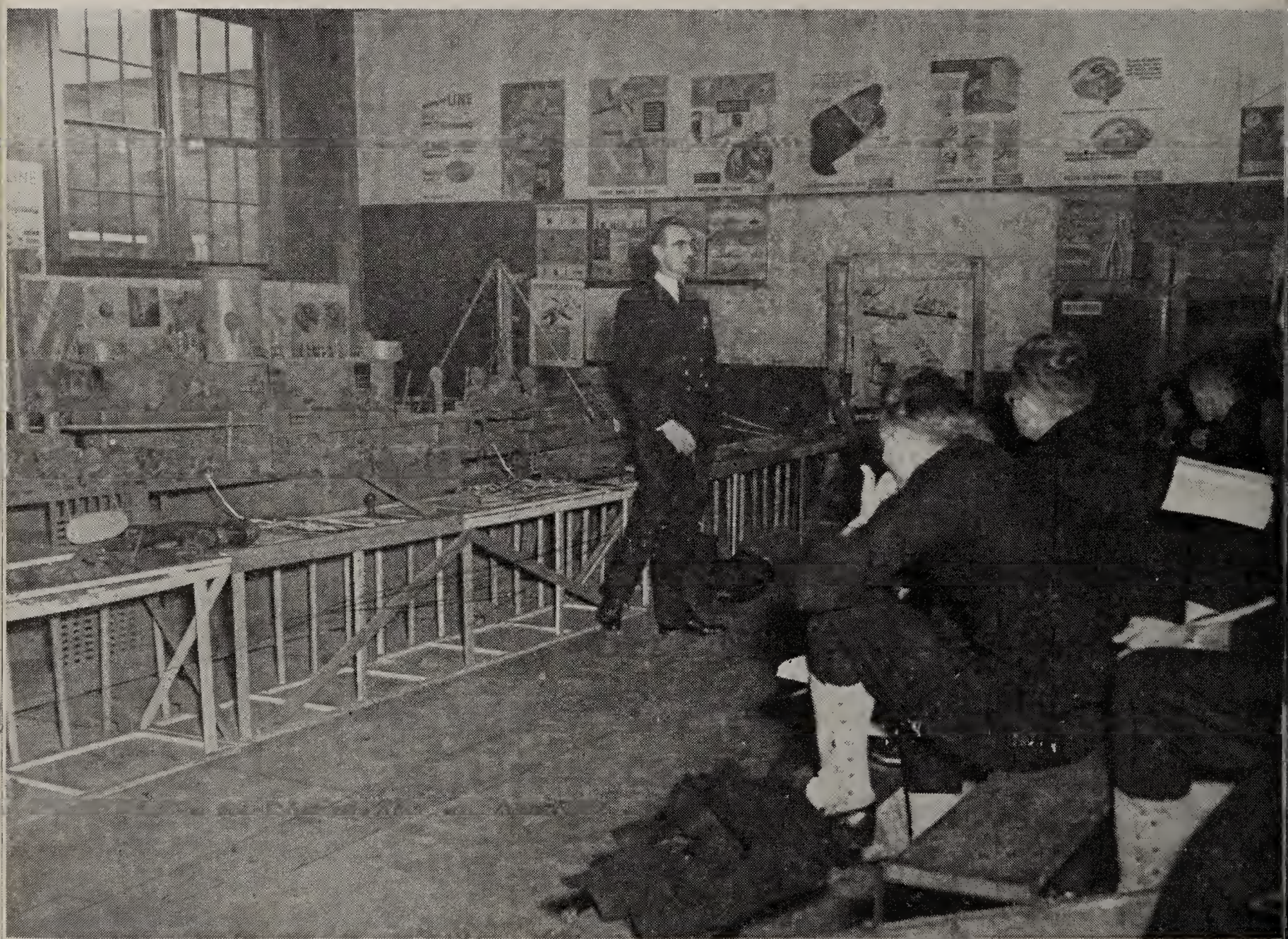
Recruits are shown leaving a class room where they receive instruction in seamanship.



Seamanship training includes instruction in the use of the block and tackle (top) and the tying of knots (bottom.)



A plastic model of an aircraft carrier is used in the seamanship department. Complete in every detail, the model helps Recruits to become familiar with the parts of a Navy ship.



Additional models and other training aids are employed in seamanship instruction.

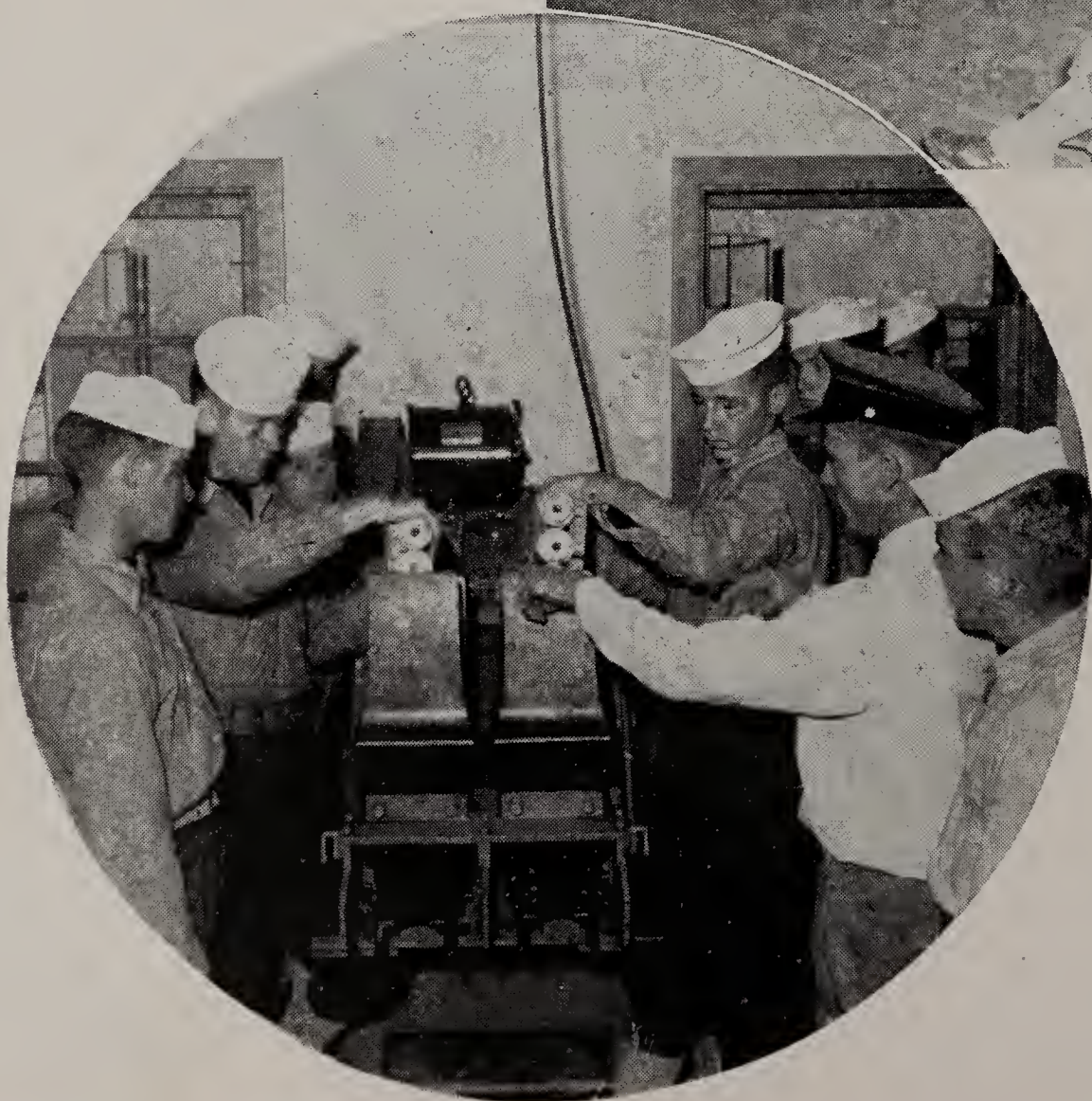
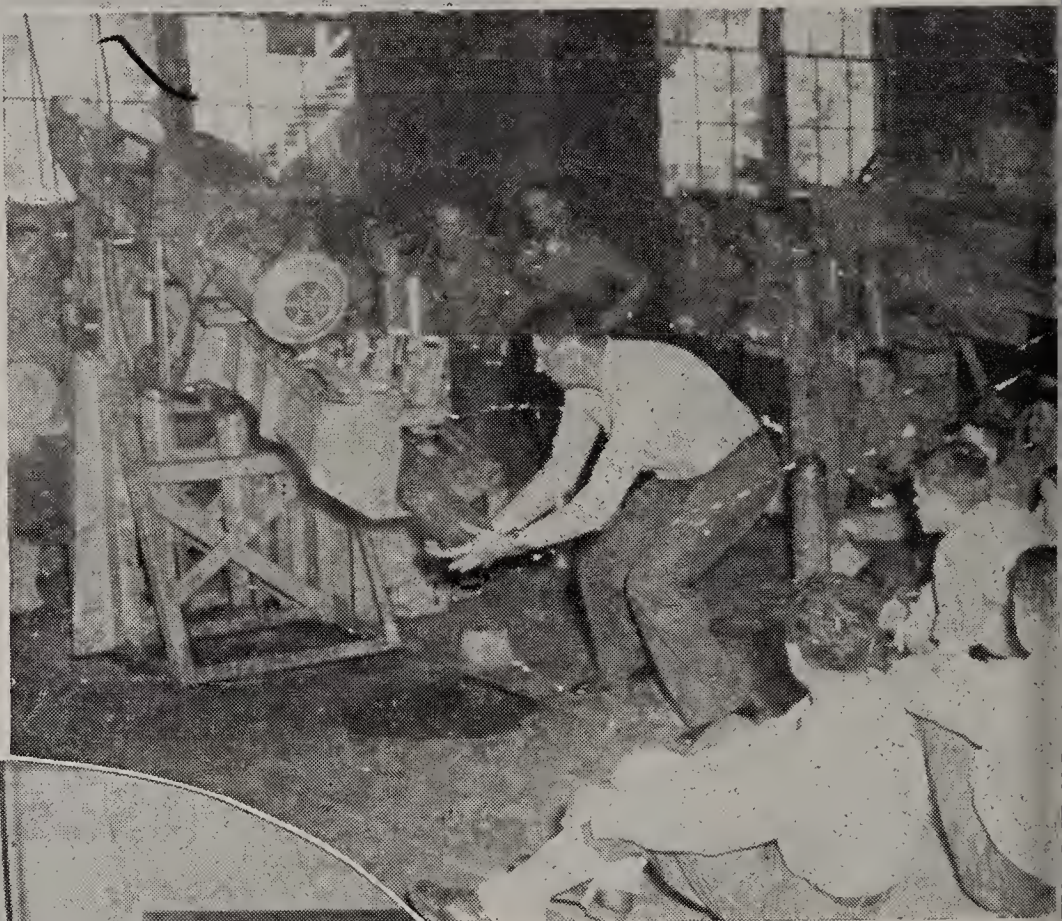


Seamanship instruction includes the demonstration of actual equipment on the deck of a mock ship constructed in a classroom.





Recruit ordnance
and gunnery train-
ing includes in-
struction on Navy
guns, using dummy
ammunition.



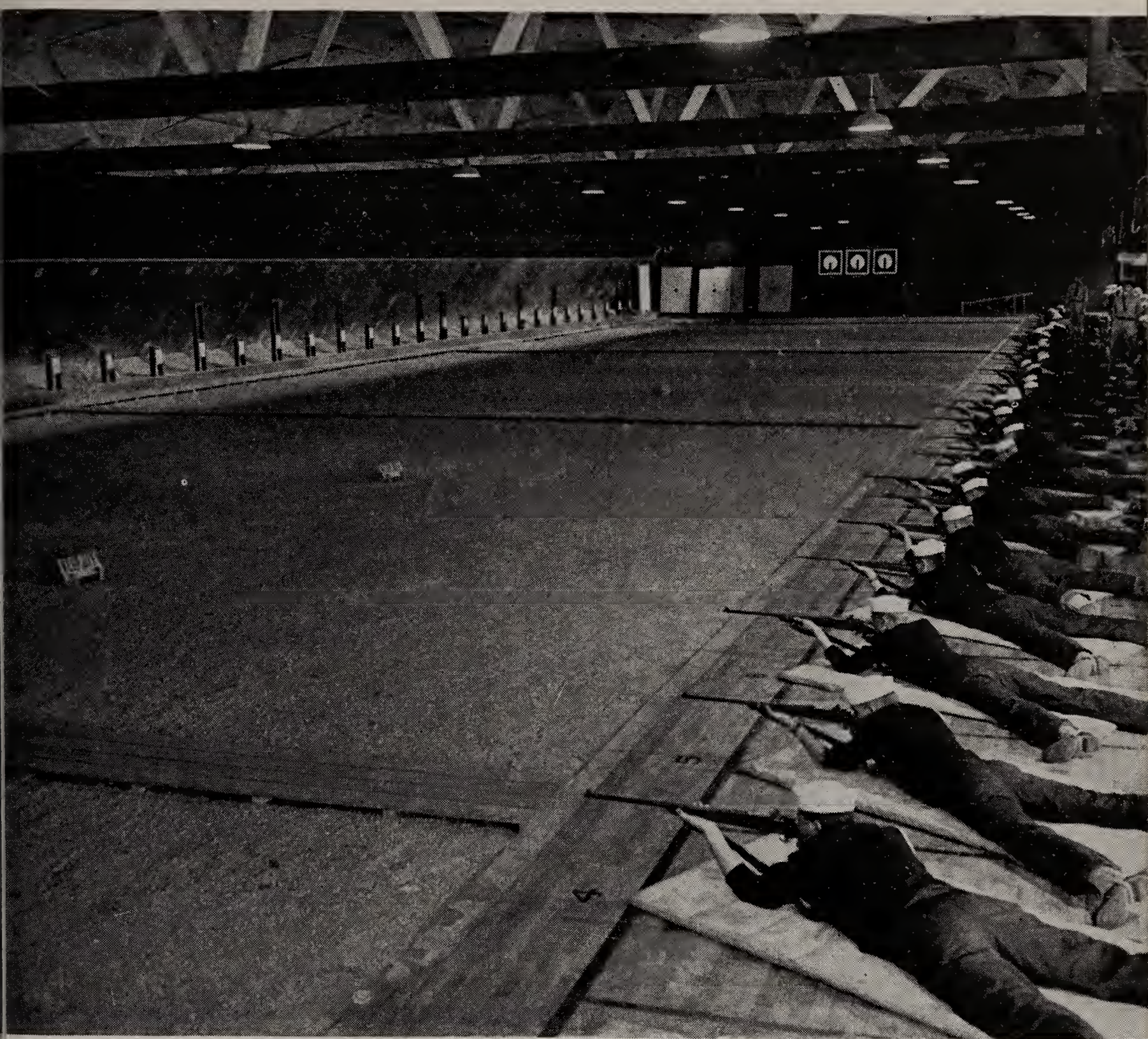


Instructors, in demonstrating the various Naval guns and their projectiles, emphasize safety precautions.



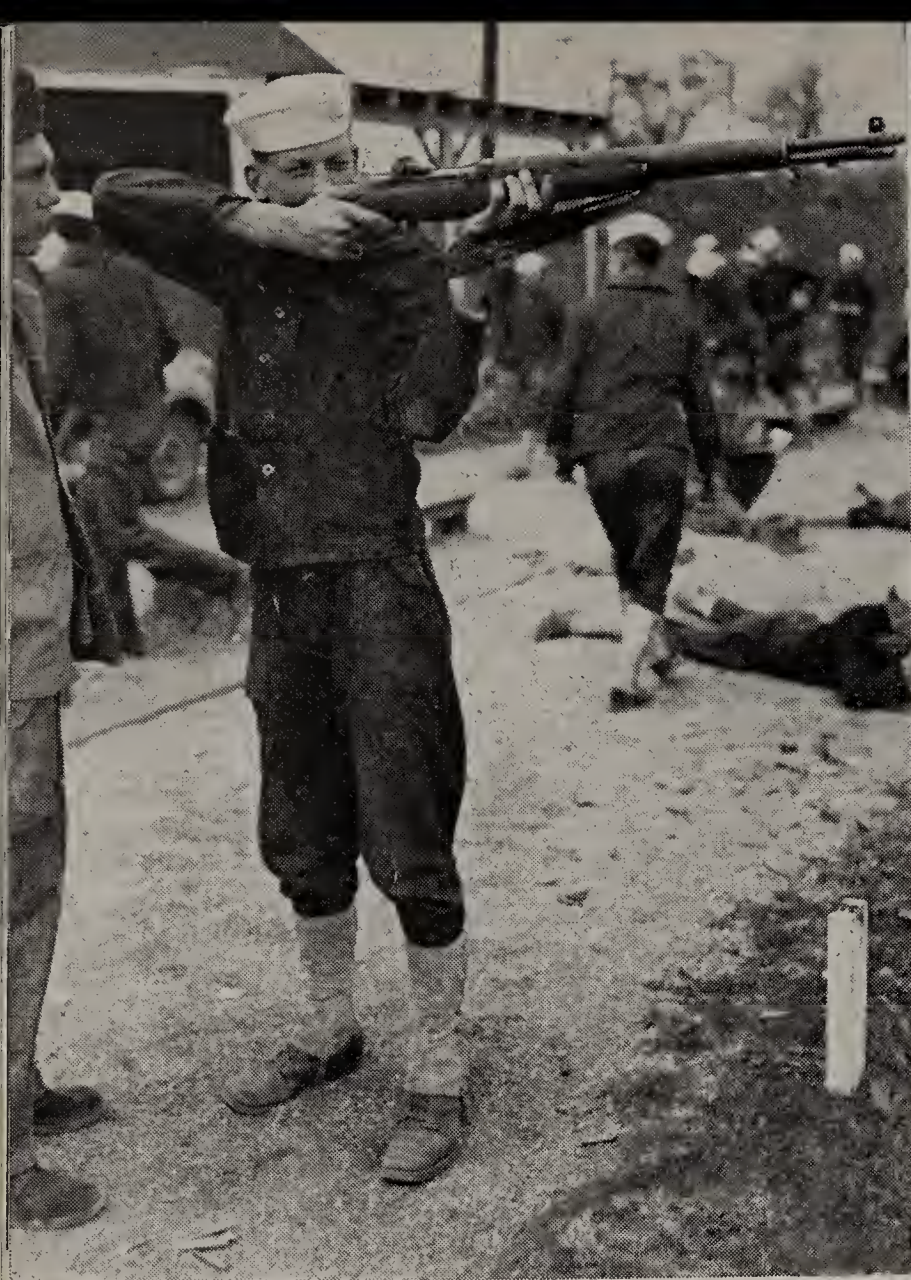
The proper wearing of the gas mask is another subject covered by the Ordnance and Gunnery Department.





During the winter months Recruits fire .22 caliber rifles in the indoor rifle range.





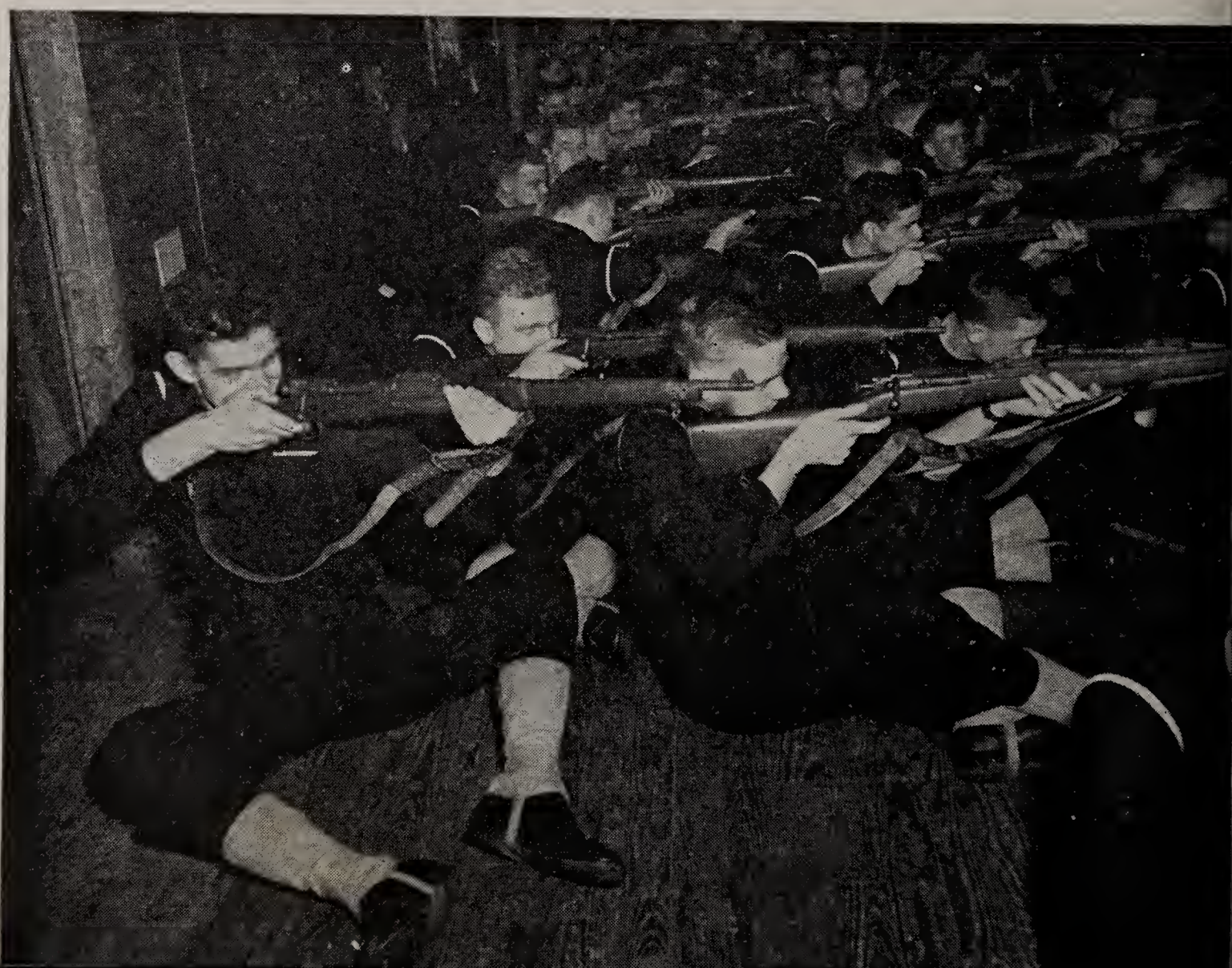
Rifle instruction on the outdoor rifle range.

Firing from various positions is required as Recruits qualify for "Marksman," "Sharpshooter" or "Expert."



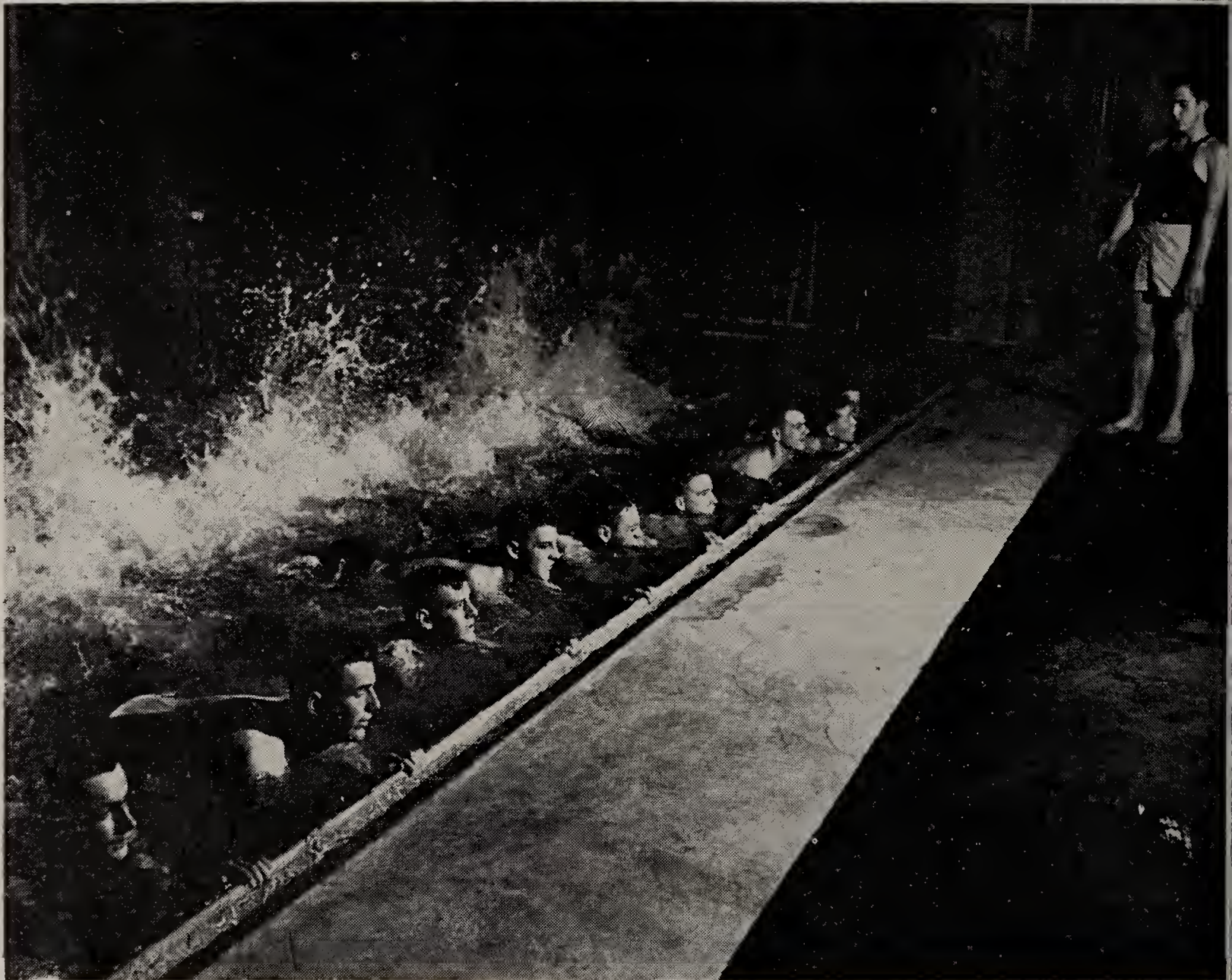


Recruits practice sighting their rifles before actually firing them.

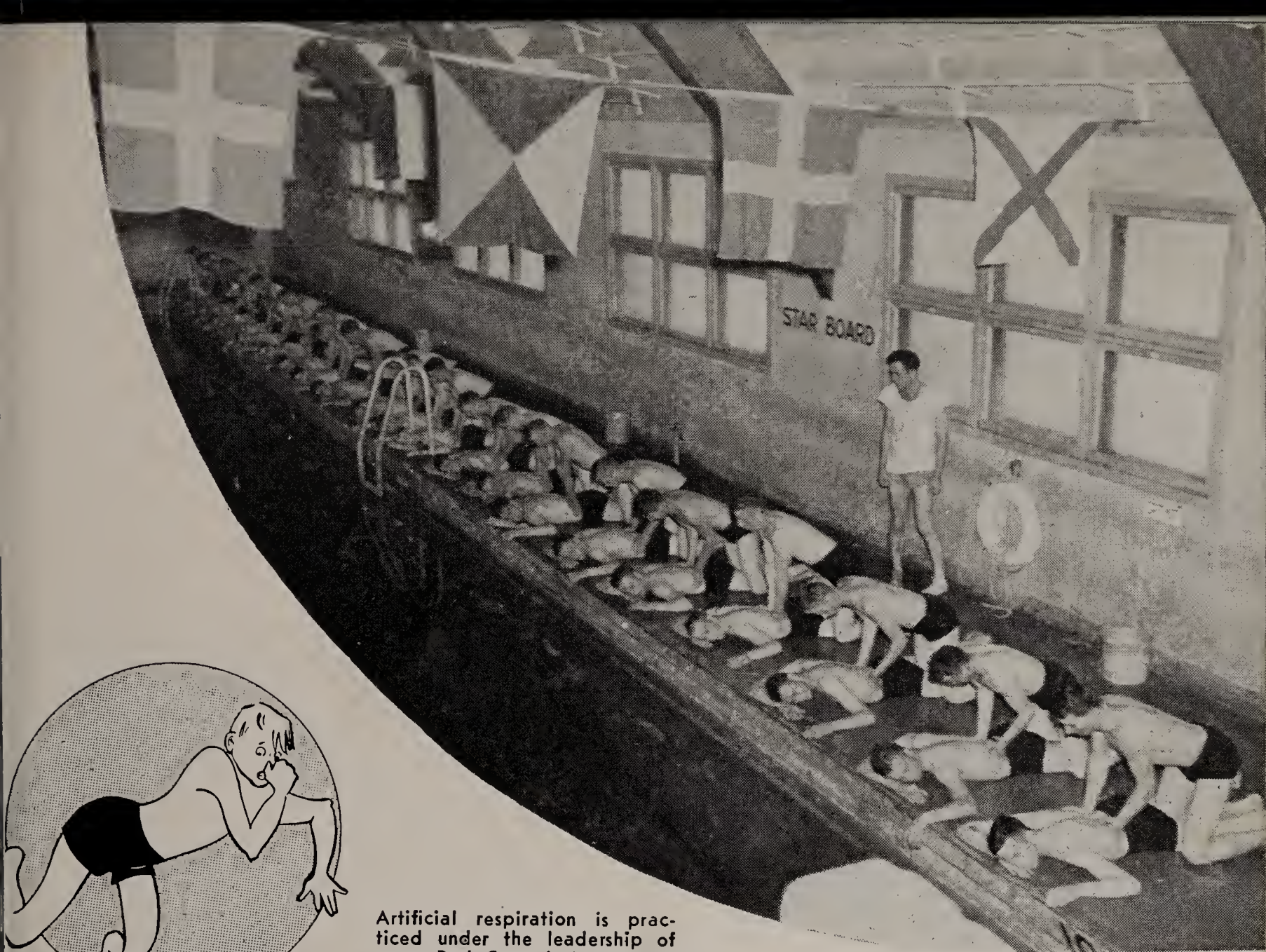


All activities on the range are supervised by Marine Corps personnel.



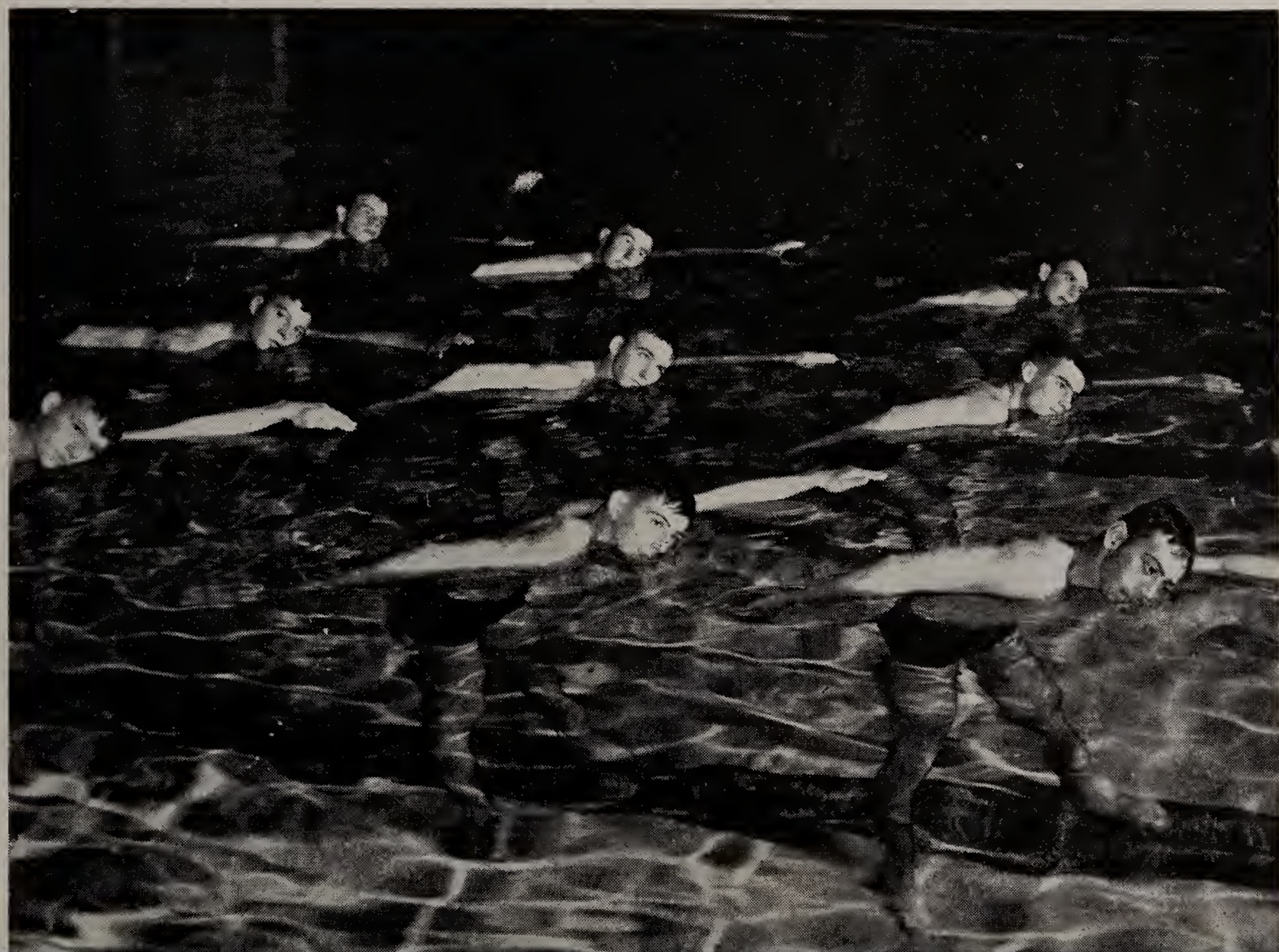


All Navy men must be able to swim. Each Recruit must demonstrate his proficiency in the water.



Artificial respiration is practiced under the leadership of a Red Cross instructor.

All non-qualified swimmers are given instruction to improve their swimming ability.





An instructor teaches proper swimming techniques to a class of Recruits.

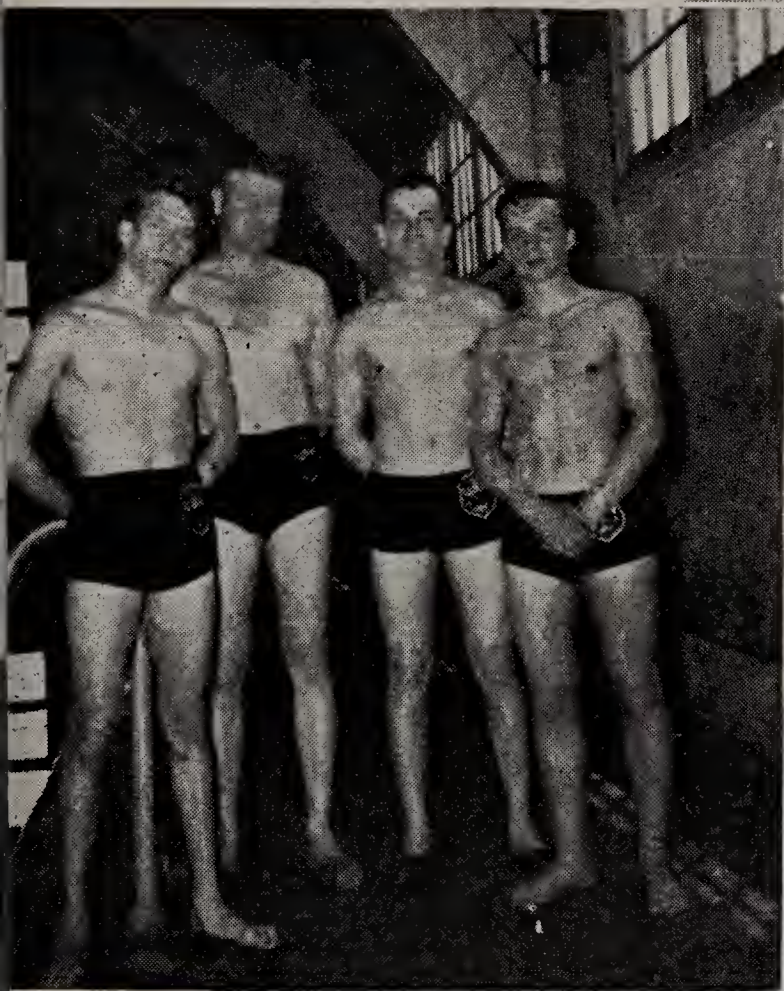


Beginners practice for final test.

A Recruit class ready for instruction.



The start of a race.



Under competent instructors, Recruits are also taught to swim through burning oil in water.



Practicing the "flutter kick."



Life saving techniques are also demonstrated by the instructors.

Recruits are shown preparing for an inspection of clothing.



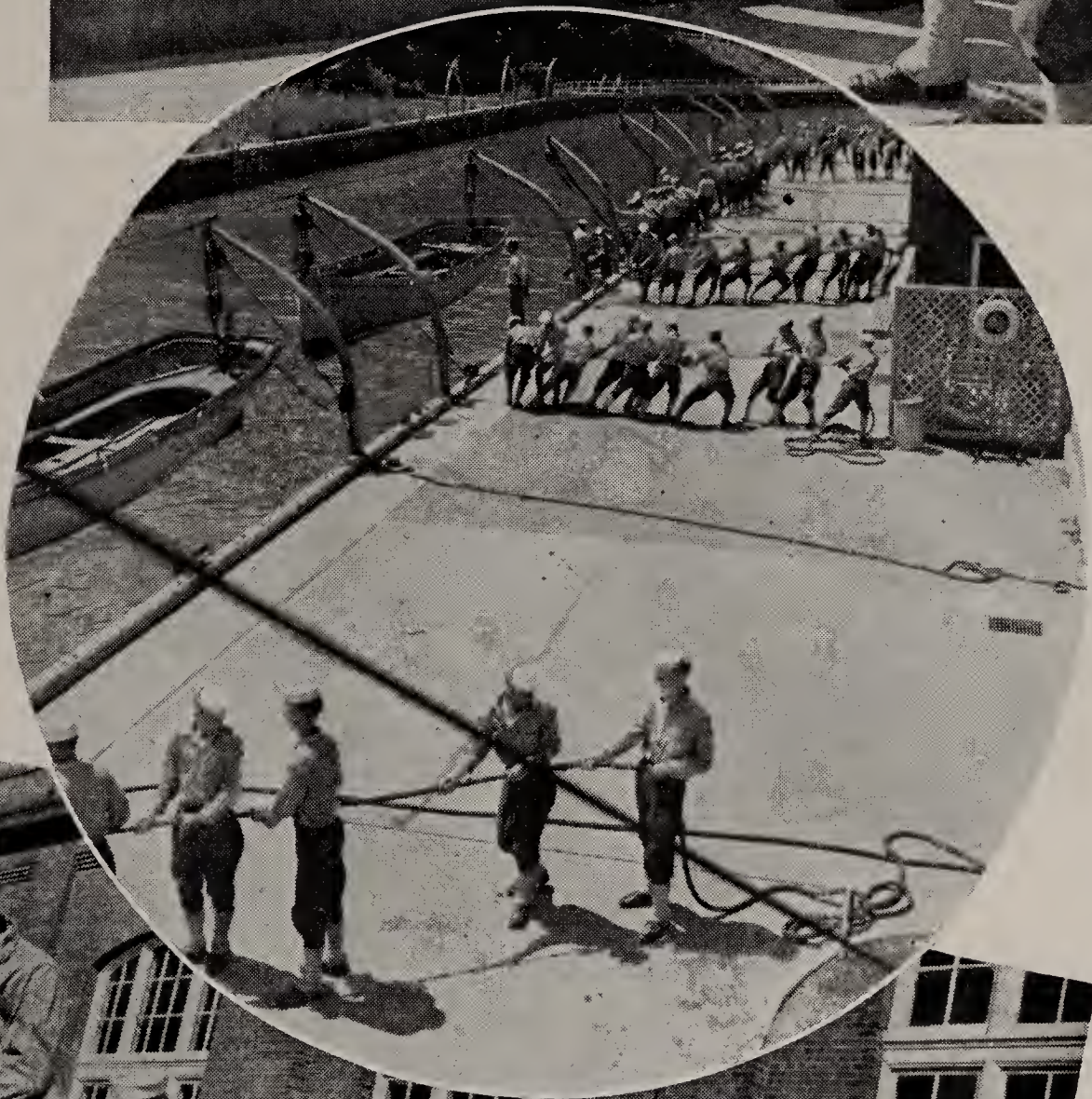
Frequent inspections are held to insure that each Recruit has sufficient equipment and in good condition.





Recruits in training during summer are able to actually get "the feel of the sea" since considerable time is spent in instruction in boating.

Before "taking to the water," Recruits are taught how to raise and lower boats on davits.





Although no excursion trips, these boating sessions are among the most popular phases of training to the Recruits.





Teamwork and coordination are acquired through boat races and drills.



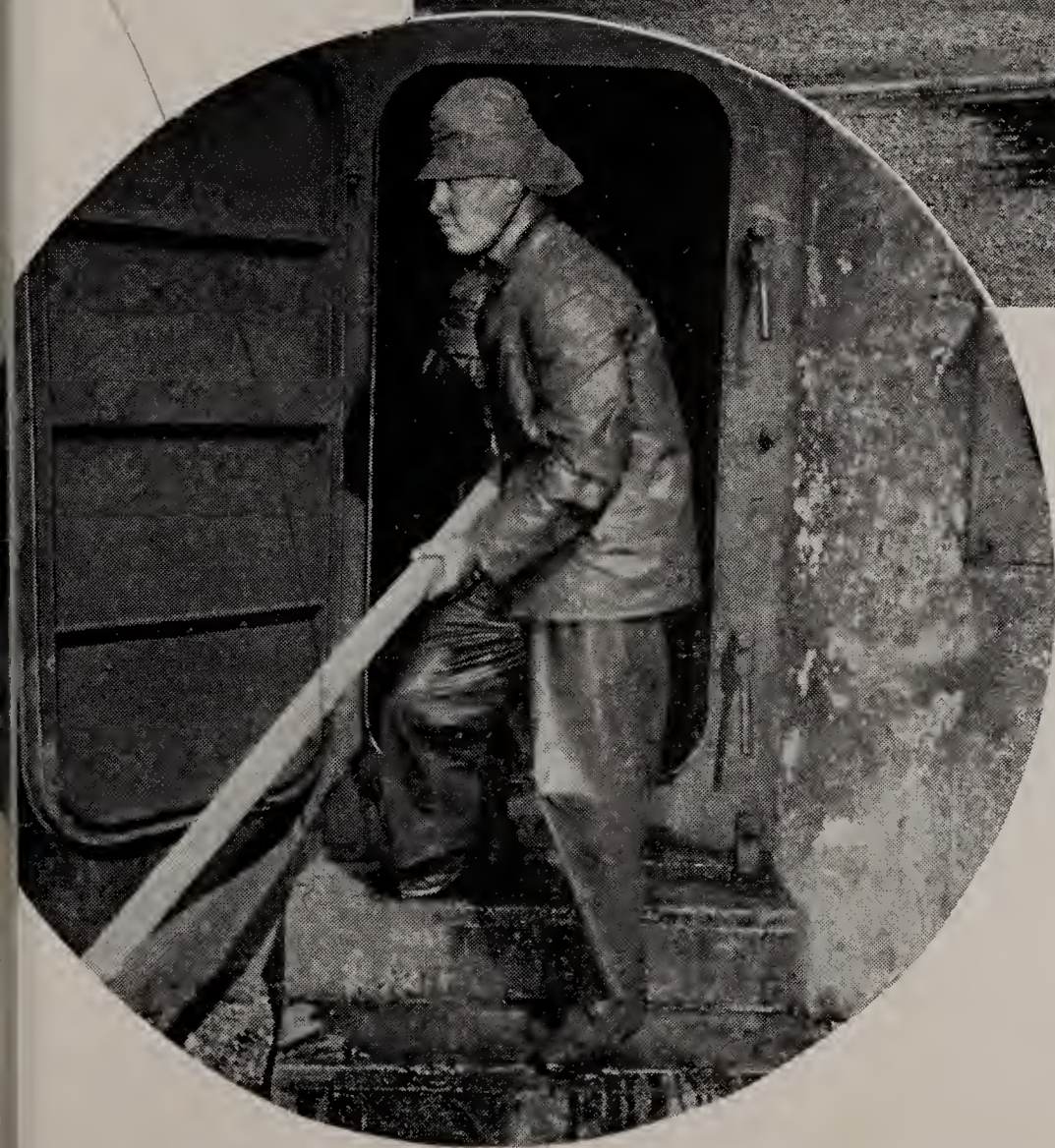
A day at the Fire Fighters Training Unit teaches Recruits the method of extinguishing all types of fires at sea in a scientific manner.



At the call of "Fire," Recruit fire fighting crews rush into action.



A simulated hangar deck of an aircraft carrier filled with burning oil becomes a classroom for the fire fighters.



Clad in foul weather gear, a Recruit leaves the hangar deck after a blaze is extinguished.



Different types of equipment are used in combatting various kinds of fires. Recruits are shown here fighting an oil blaze.



With actual experience in battling these blazes, the Recruit learns that fire at sea, although dangerous, can normally be brought under control by employing the proper fire fighting techniques.



Top: To prevent Navy fire fighters from becoming "smoke-eaters," the rescue breathing apparatus was devised to enable them to enter smoke filled compartments safely.



Top: Care and treatment of hose, nozzles and other fire fighting equipment is carefully explained to the Recruit classes.

Bottom: The approved method for extinguishing a particular fire is described to the fire fighting team.



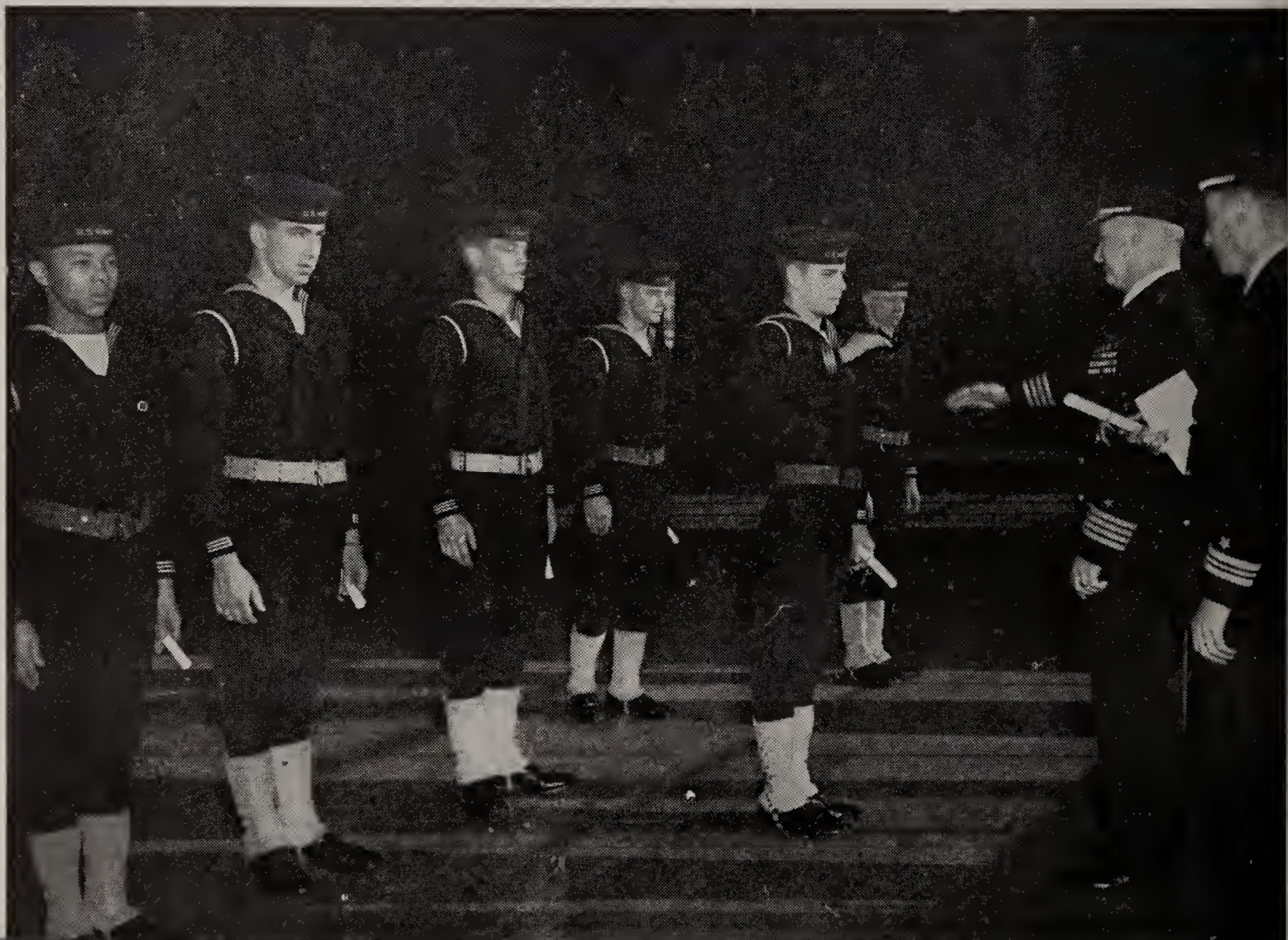


The colors pass in review during graduation parade.



Culminating the intensive training program, these Recruit reviews are colorful and inspiring ceremonies.

Honormen selected from each graduating company are recognized at the graduation review and are presented appropriate certificates by Captain Grandfield.





The Commanding Officer and his staff receive the reviews.



Recruits themselves take complete charge of the reviews.



The Drum and Bugle Corps frequently performs during these impressive reviews, popular with visitors throughout the middle-west.





Summer finds these reviews held outdoors on beautiful Ross Field.

Families of Recruits are frequent visitors at these Saturday morning programs.





Ready for leave.



Boarding train for
Chicago.

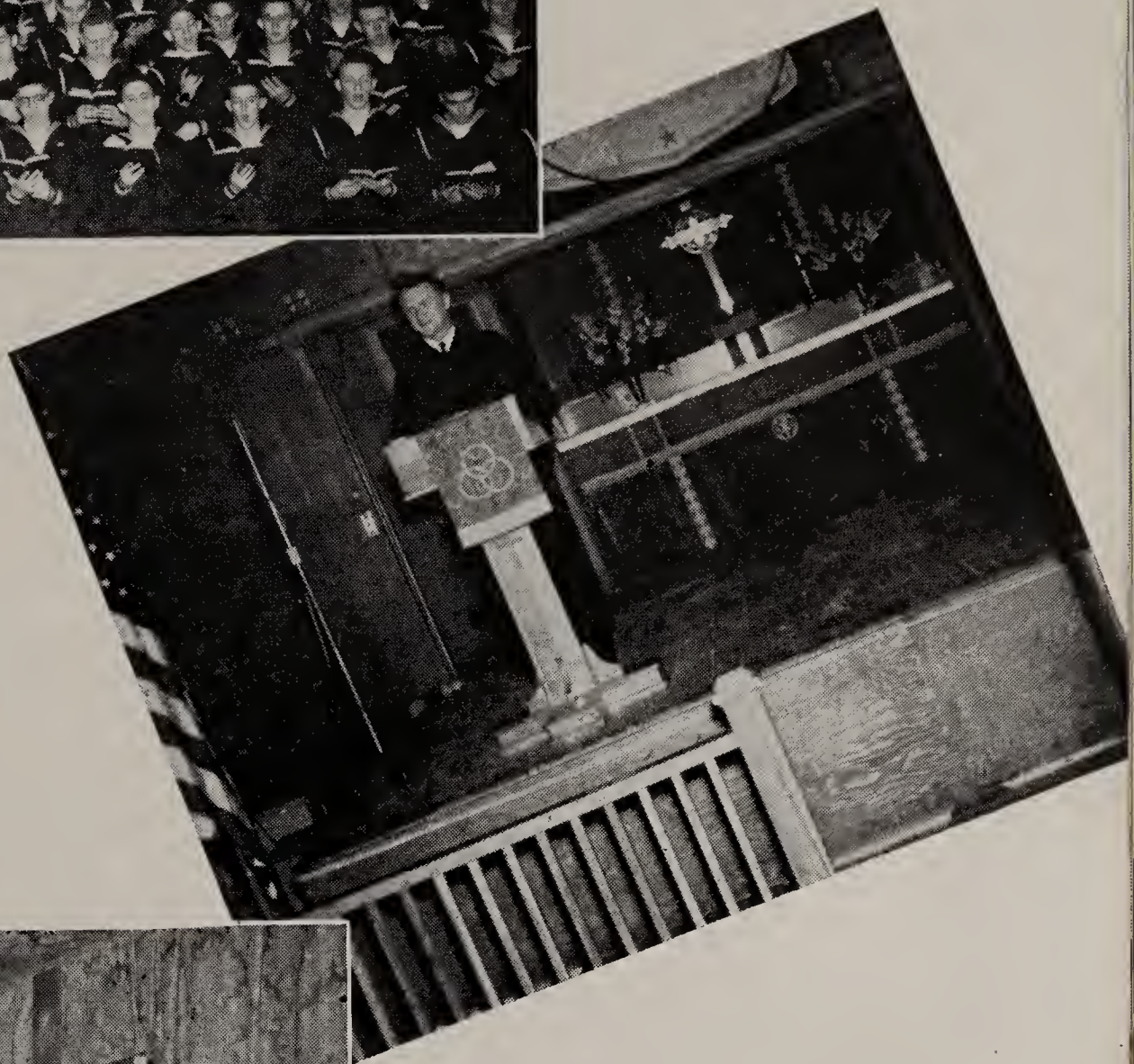


HERE AND THERE



The highlight of the Recruits stay at Great Lakes is the weekend visitors from home.





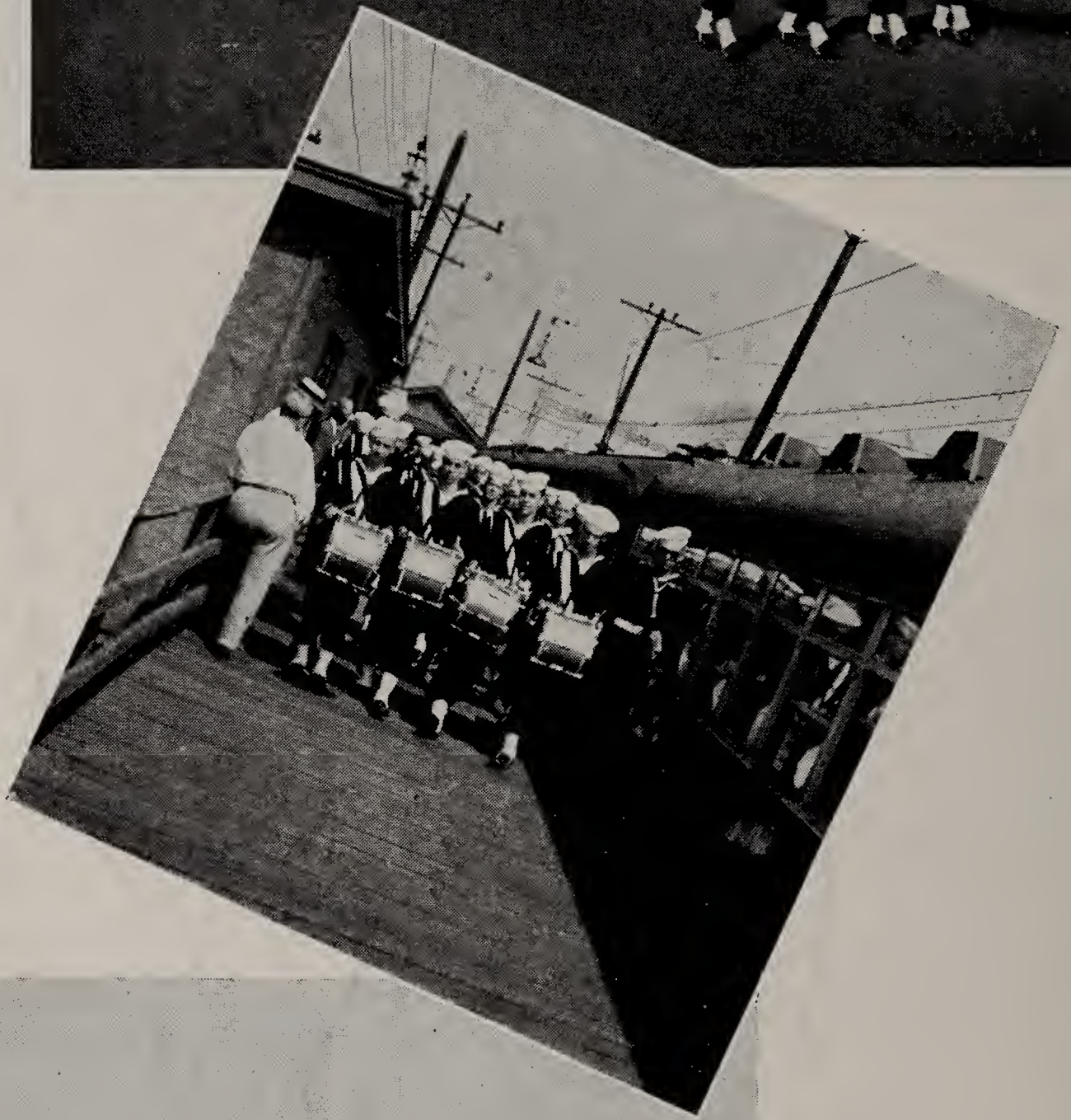
Chaplains are ready to serve Recruits of all faiths. Several services are conducted regularly to meet the needs of all men.



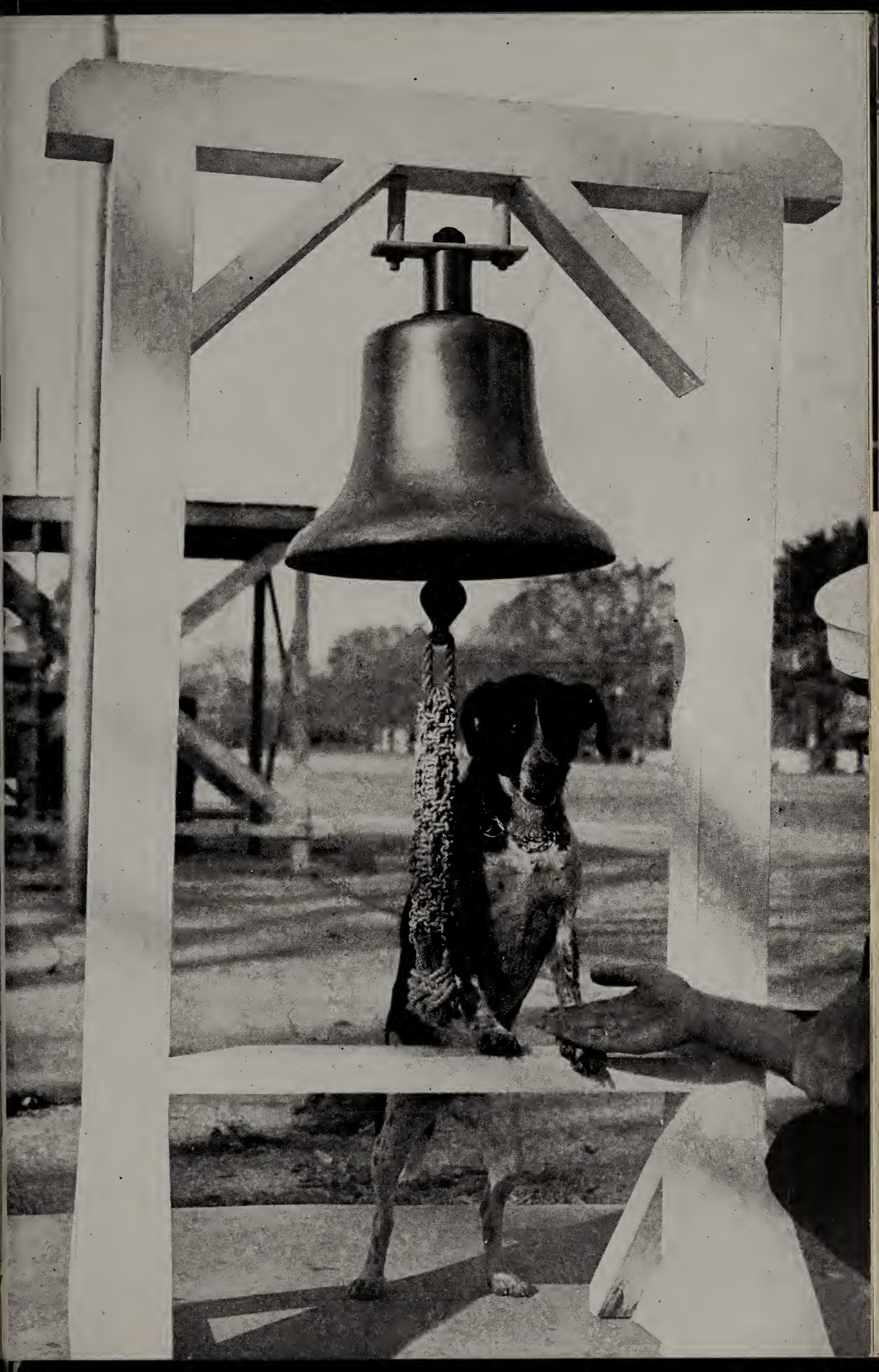
A thrill to both Recruits and spectators is a parade in one of the nearby communities.



The Drum and Bugle Corps boards a special train for a performance in Chicago.

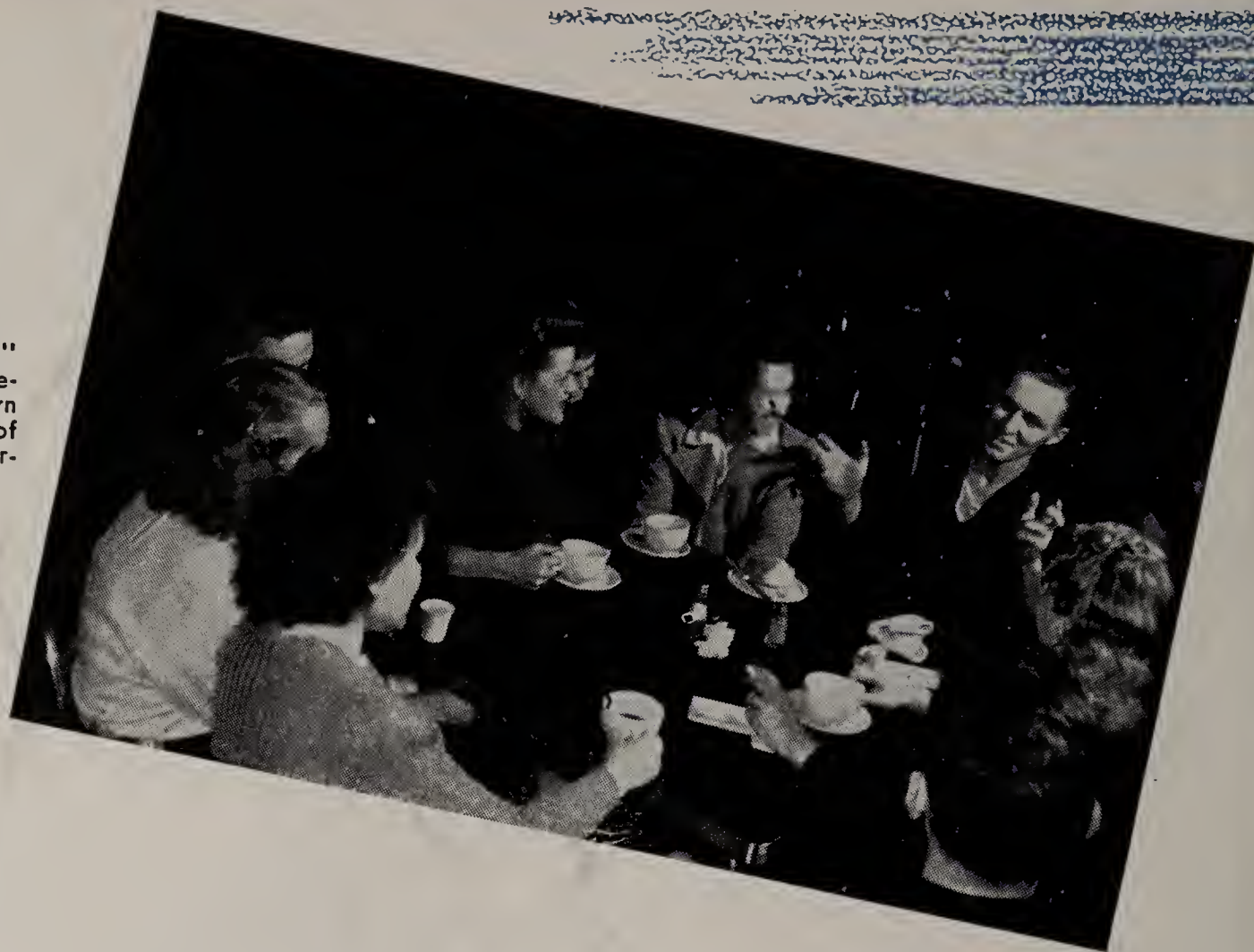


The crack Drill Team executes a difficult maneuver for the crowd at a football game in Milwaukee.





Already a "salt,"
the graduating Re-
cruit spins a yarn
for the benefit of
his feminine admir-
ers.



Staff of the Great Lakes Bulletin, the N. T. C. newspaper, selects photographs for next week's issue.



Recruit dance bands practice after working hours and always draw crowds of listeners.

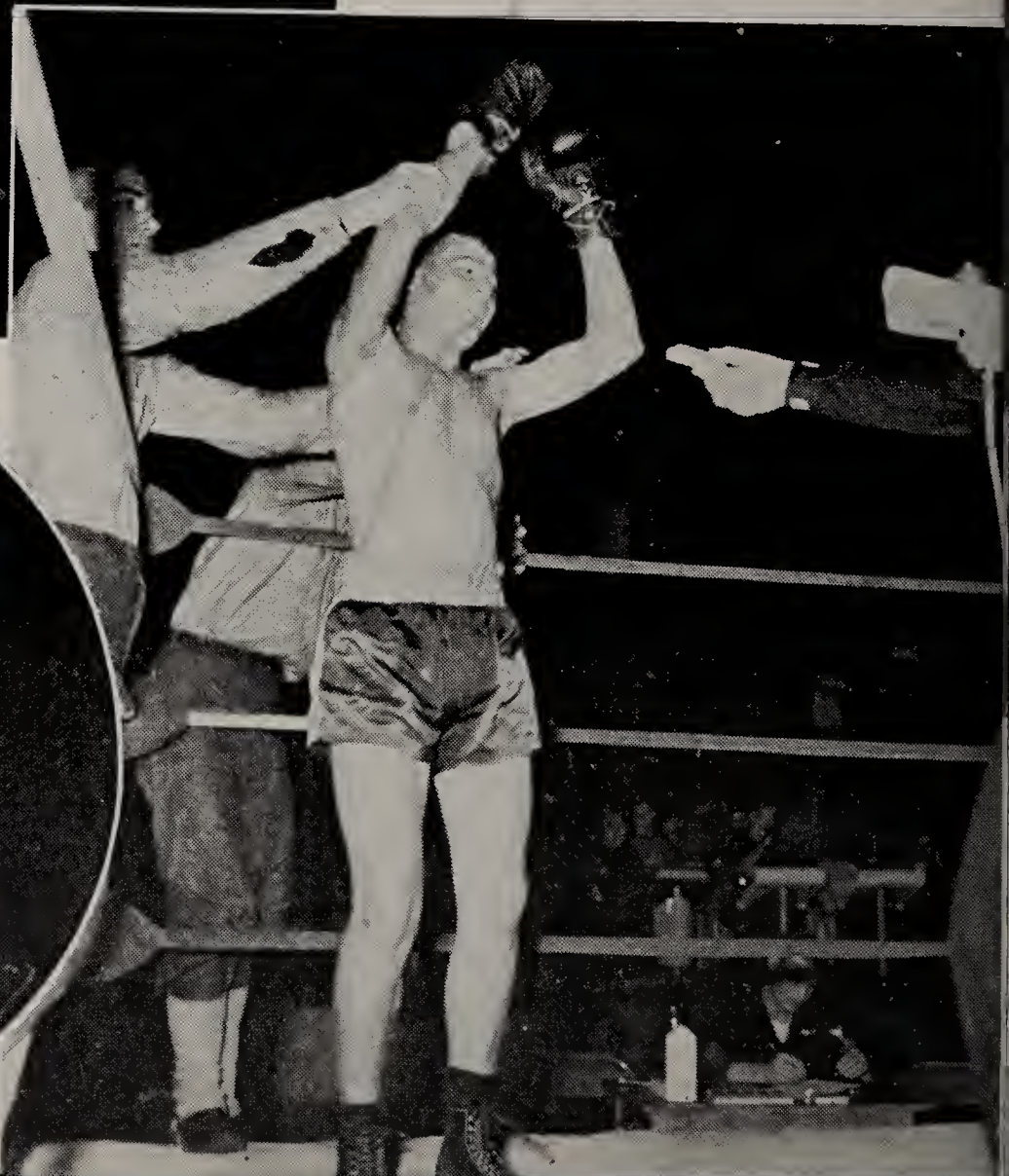
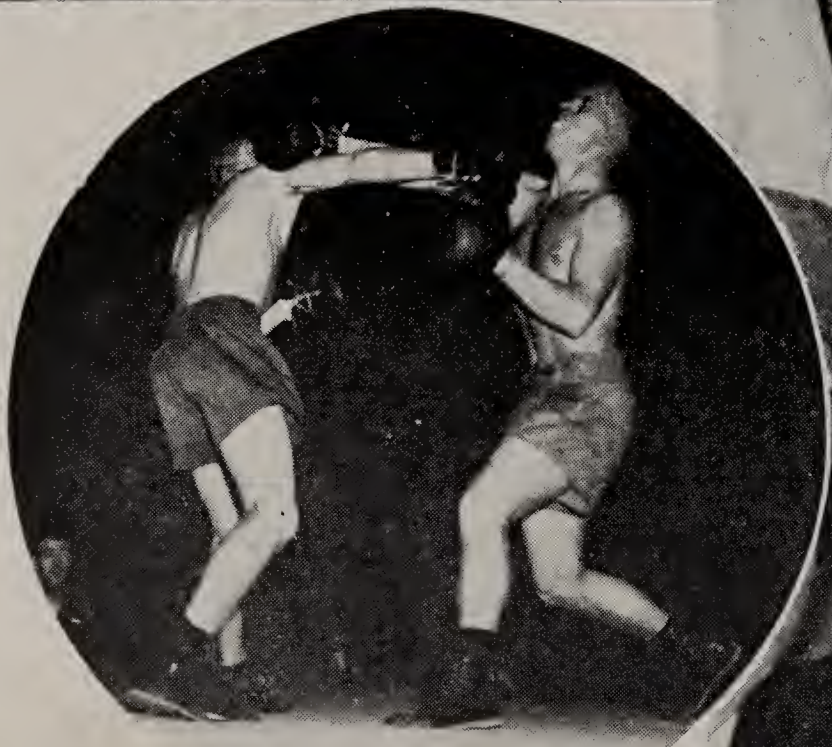
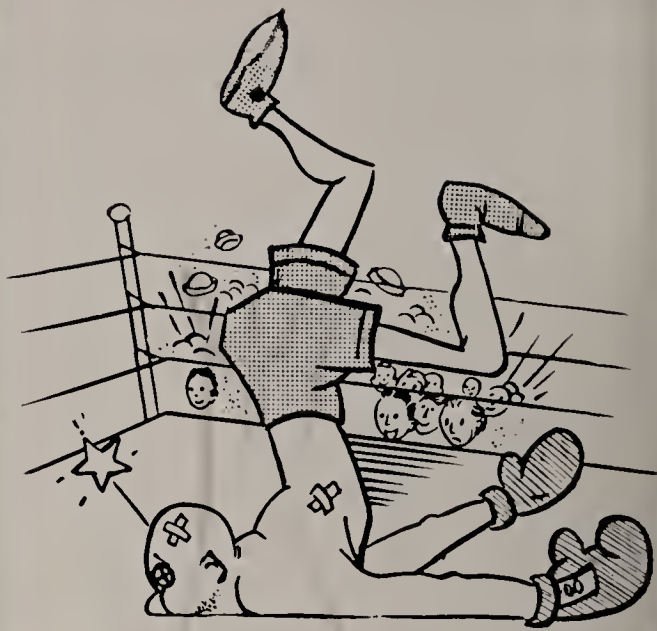
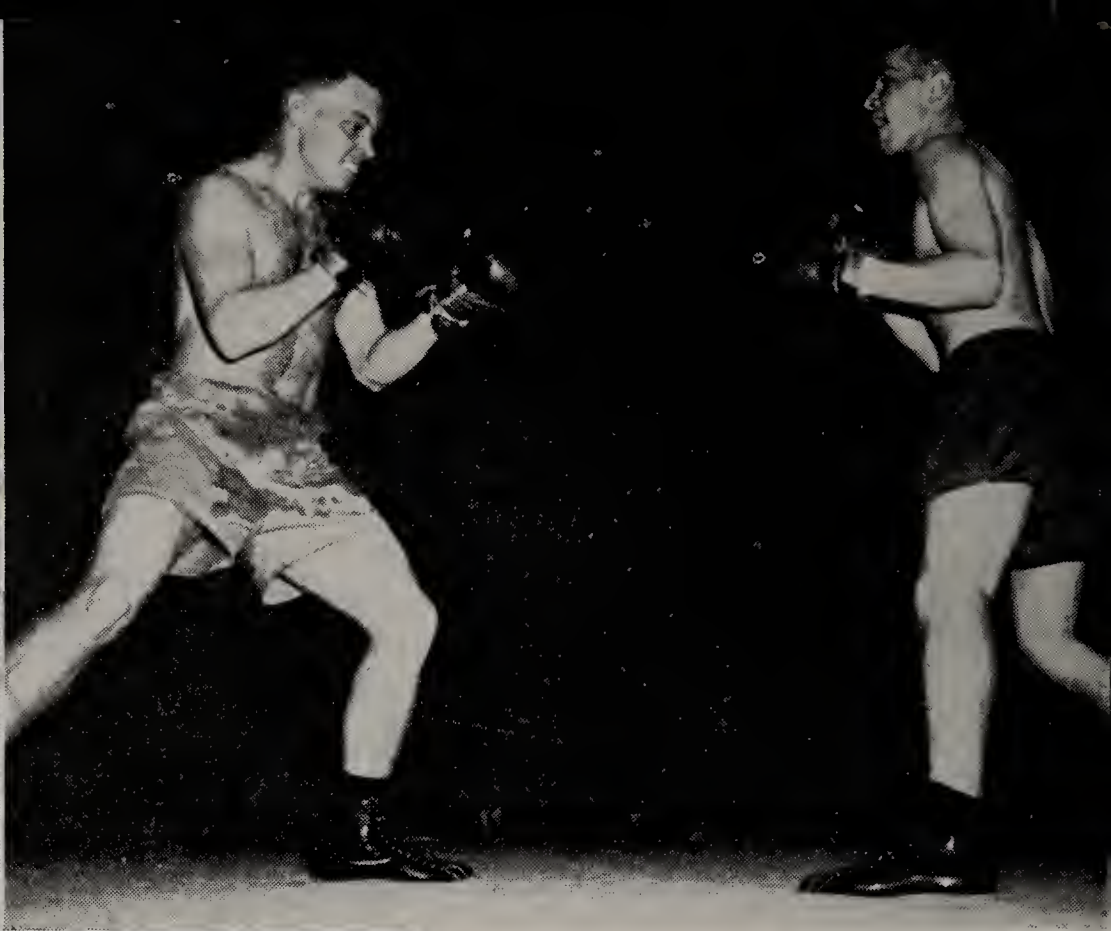


Recruits are encouraged to pursue their talents in music, art and other fields.



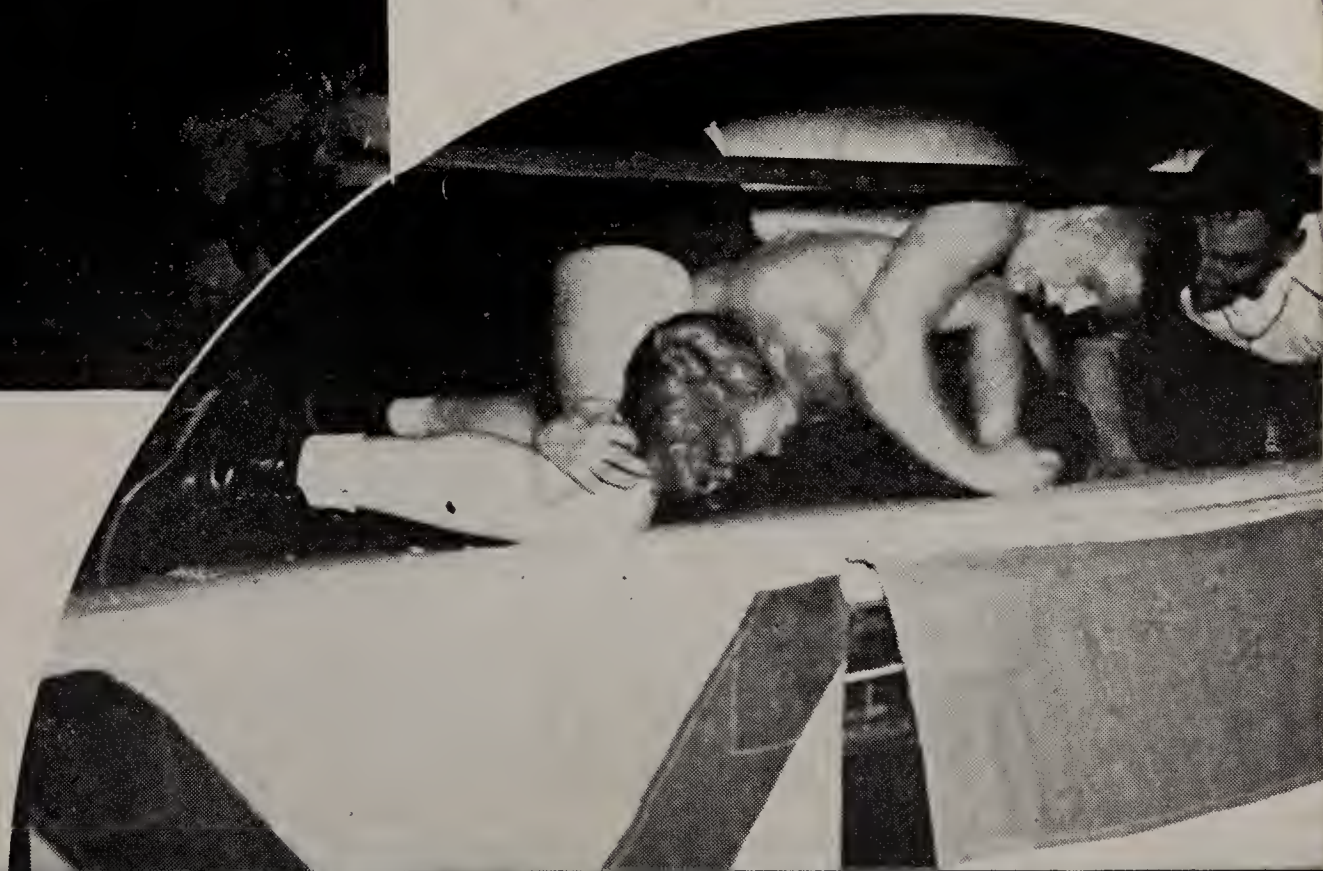
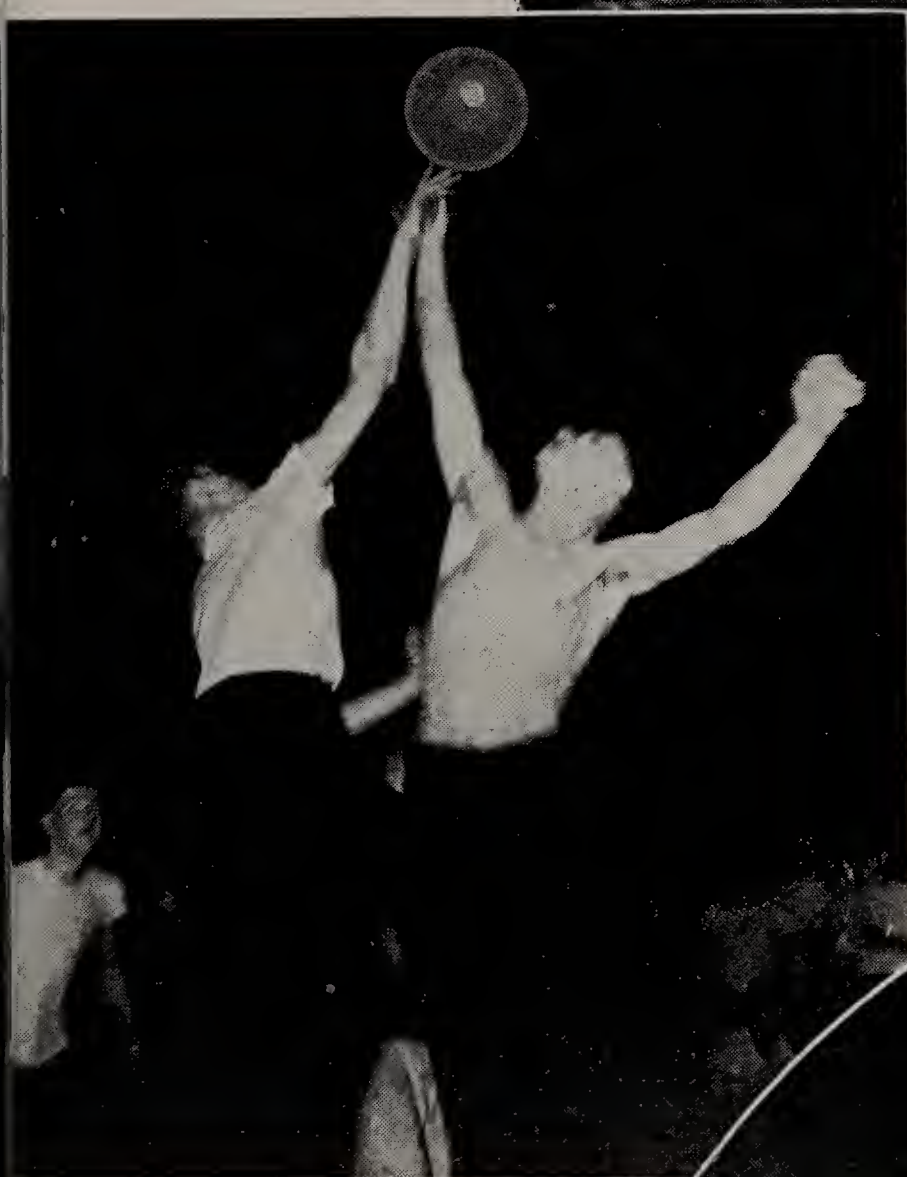
Mail from home!







A highly competitive inter-company sports program is designed to give each man an opportunity to participate in a variety of activities.

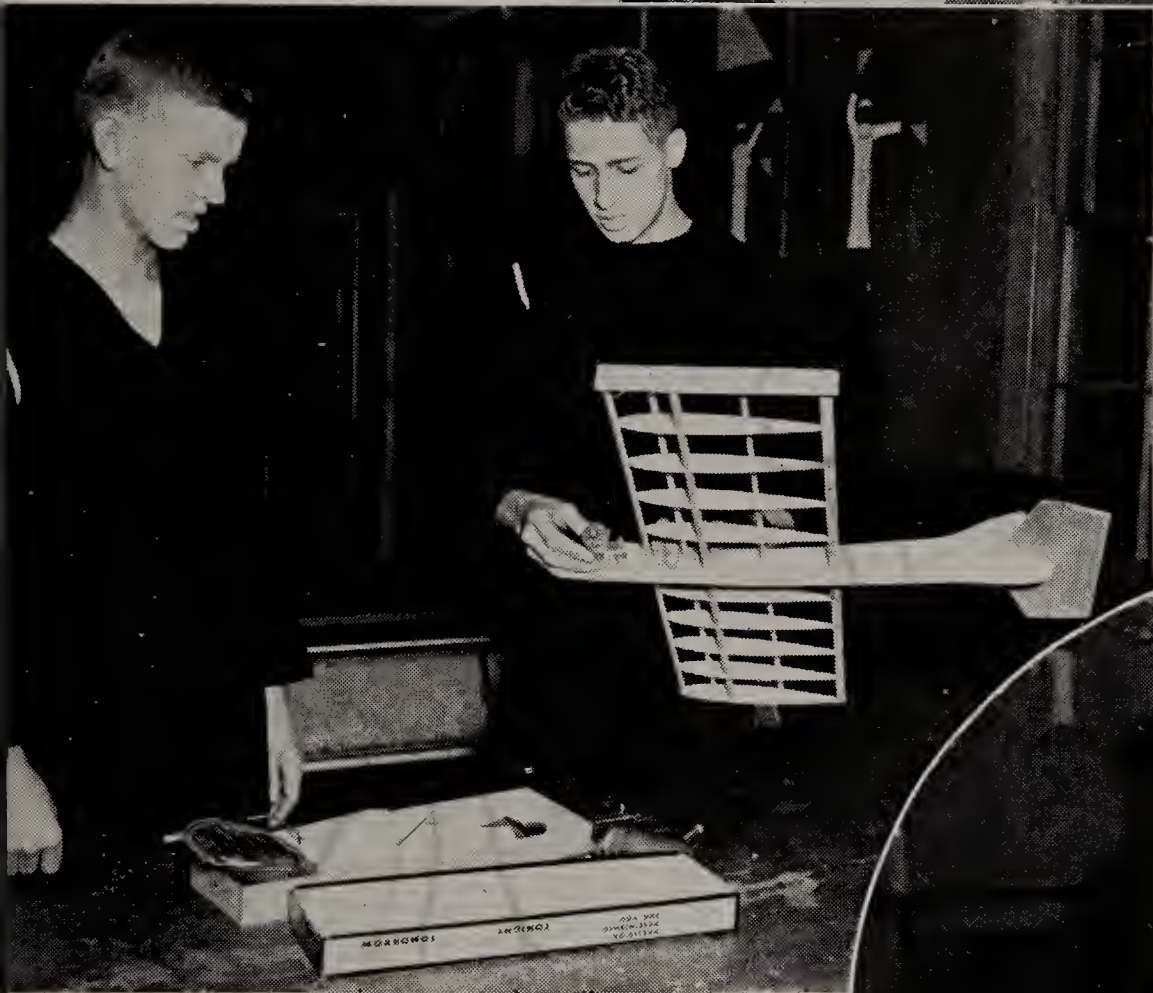
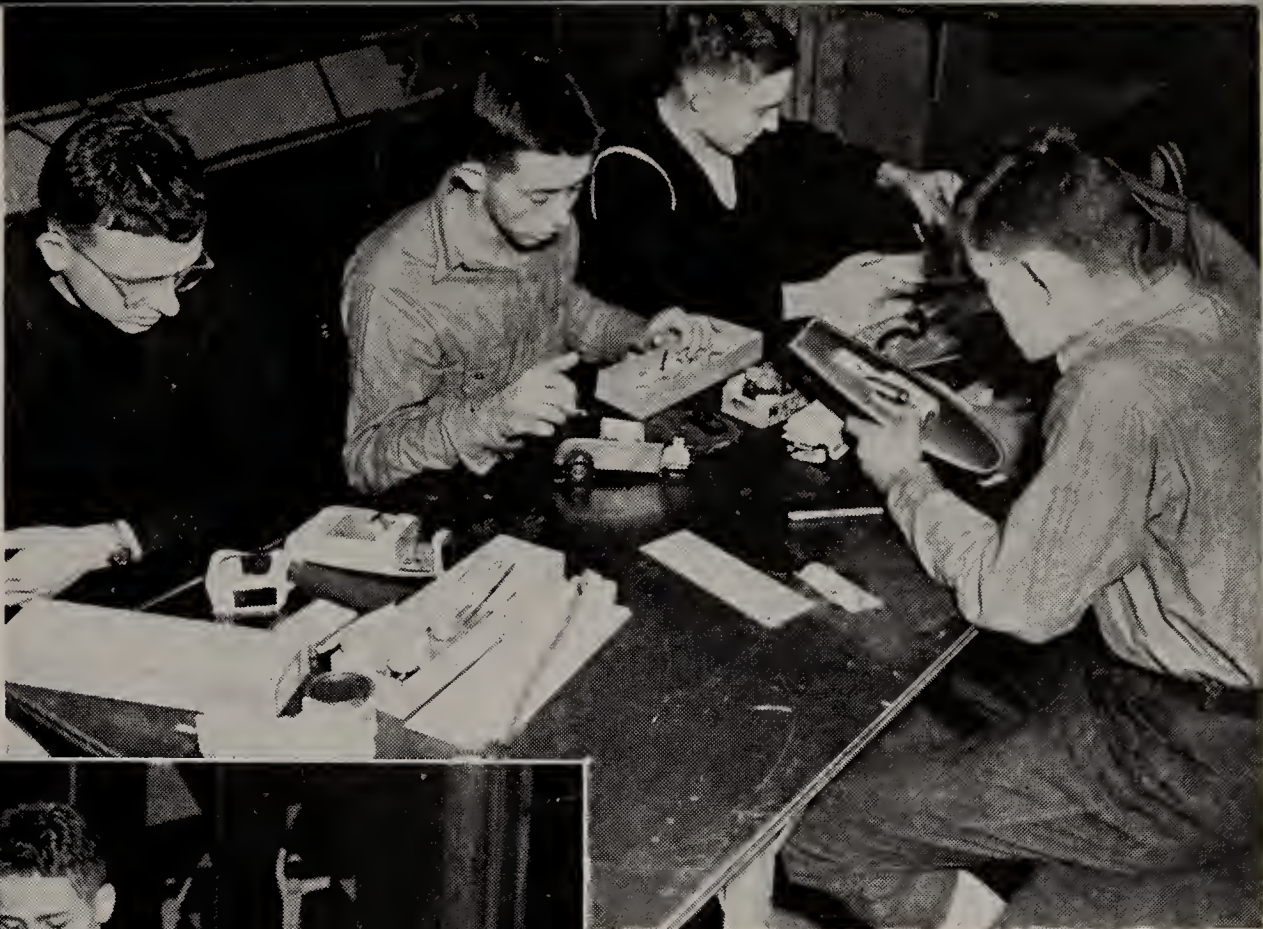




Wholesome meals are served cafeteria style in large mess halls. The Navy's slogan applies "Take all you want—but eat all you take."



A fully equipped hobby shop affords the Recruit many profitable leisure hours.





Wave Recruits join in presenting entertainment programs.

Home-state rosters.



At the end of the training period each company has its fare-well party in the recreation building.



Recreation buildings are supplied with equipment for many leisure-time activities.



Women leaders organize games and contests and supervise the recreation buildings.



Complete relaxation!



Anchors Aweigh, my boys,

Anchors Aweigh.

Farewell to all these joys,

We sail at break of day.

To our last night on shore,

Drink to the foam.

Until we meet once more,

**Here's wishing you a happy
voyage home.**

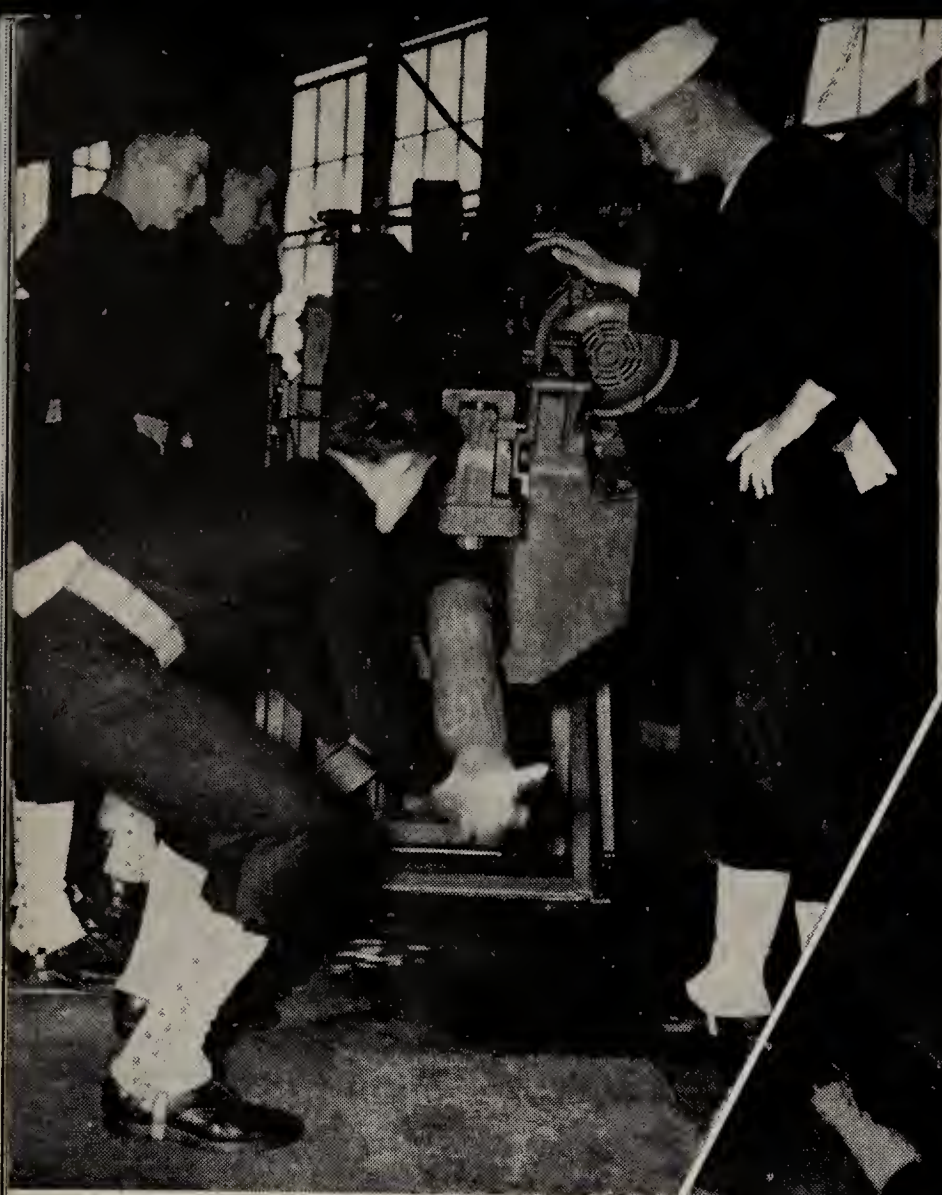
COMPANY 97

Company Commander

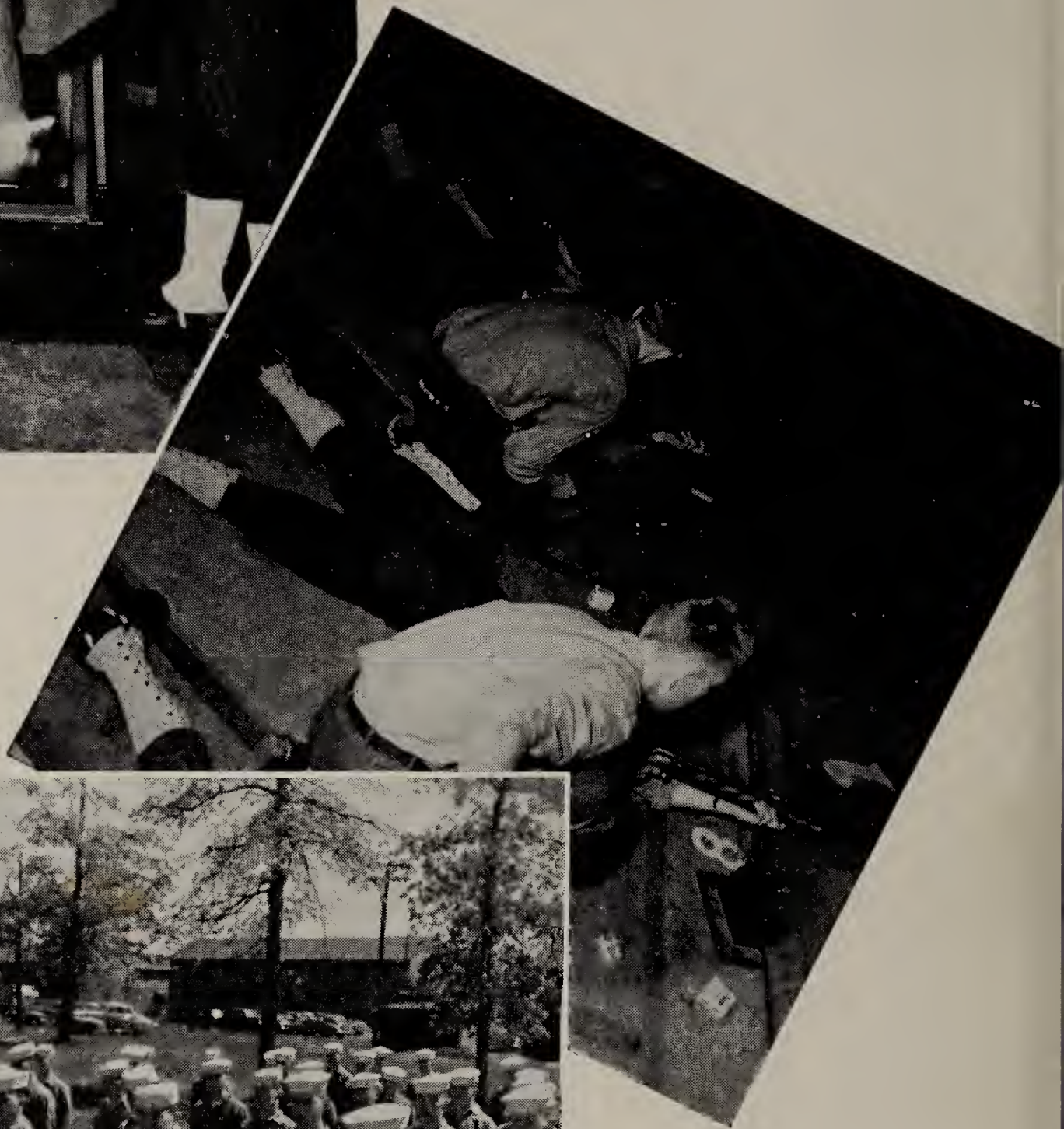
E. R. JOHNSON, QMC



Reading from left to right: Top Row: R. A. Sindelar, E. A. Hartley, Albert A. Adam, Gerald T. Alaburda, Richard P. Balash, James A. Brink; Second Row: Edward L. Brown, Howard H. Carpenter, C. L. Clevenger, Jr., Robert M. Cox, Donald L. Currier, Robert E. Daley, Jr., Jacob C. Eisenhart, Richard J. Erickson, Irving Fuller; Third Row: Leo Funk, Donald H. Gaedtke, Robert C. Galens, George T. Gaskins, Jr., Patrick I. Gendrue, Edwin H. Gilbertson, Jack V. Gipp, Burton E. Glaspey, Jr., Matthew J. Gustin, Jr.; Fourth Row: Robert F. Heider, Donald O. Hovgaard, Robert G. Krabill, James C. Lickas, James F. Lorenc, Richard G. Lukach, Robert W. Marshall, John W. Margola, Samuel C. Maxey; Fifth Row: Frank V. McClure, Jr., Lee E. McDonald, R. S. McGaffey, Jr., Heaford McKinney, Richard P. Murphy, Alphons M. Offermann, William H. Palmer, Duane A. Phillips, James J. Polatas; Sixth Row: R. F. Raubenstine, Lloyd J. L. Rodrique, P. M. Evanson, George Rusnak, Ivan W. Schrader, G. W. Smithley, Jr., Joseph R. Stanko, Jr., Fred P. Tierney, Alfred G. Truax; Seventh Row: Donald A. Waymann, Daryl K. Williams, R. E. Dickens, Donnely, R. M. Moore, A. B. Fishman, W. M. Hyland, Jr., H. A. Sprehe, E. K. Cook.



We practice a 5" loading drill in ordnance and gunnery class.



At the range we fire for score.



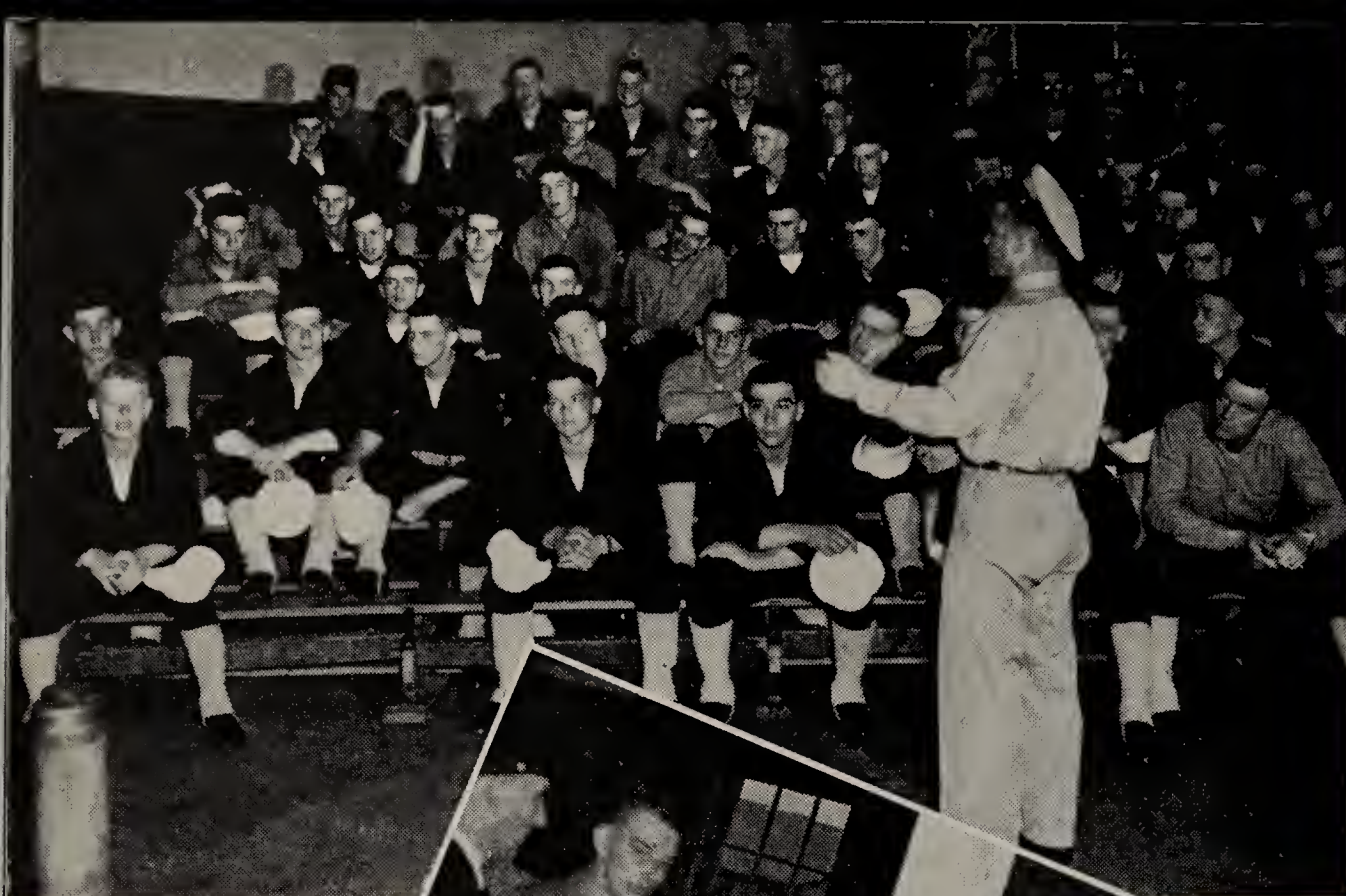
Constant practice in military drill teaches us teamwork and coordination.



Instructors acquaint us with all types of fire fighting equipment at the Fire Fighters Training Unit.



Participation in sports is part of our training.



We attend
many classroom
lectures during
recruit training.

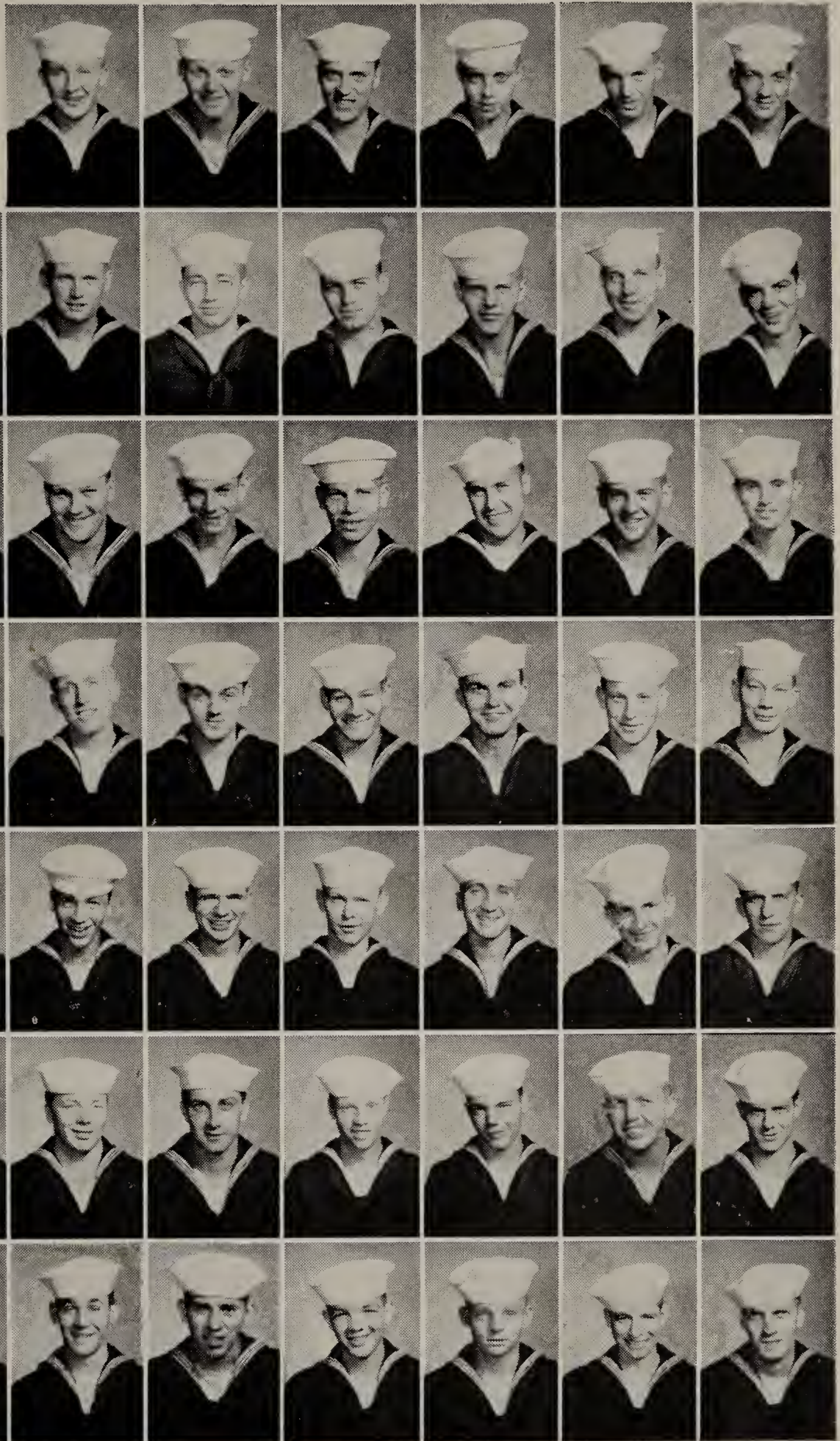


Our company
commander
gives us a short
lecture in the
barracks.

COMPANY 98

Company Commander

H. P. VAUGHN

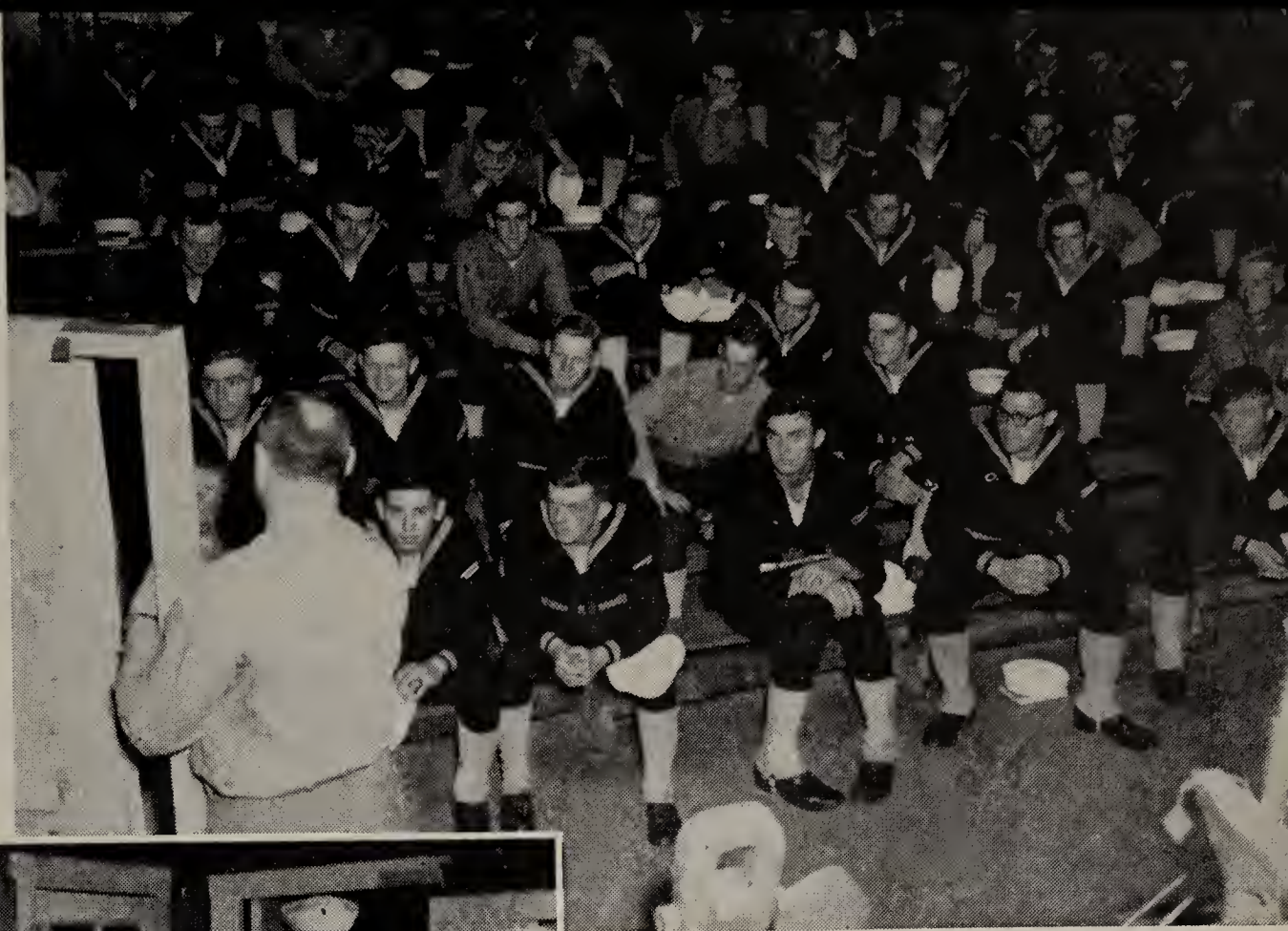


Reading from left to right: Top Row: John O. Behnke, Jr., Wayne A. Berge, Stephen Blazosky, Jr., Robert R. Carlyle, David B. Chase, Ernest E. Clark; Second Row: Walter P. Connell, Matthew F. Croak, Louis F. Dondero, Donald M. Duncan, Paul N. Dunkelberger, Eugene R. Dymek, Irvin W. Fink, Myron F. Gamlin, Michael J. Grant; Third Row: Jerome R. Hill, Melvin W. Hirvonen, John E. Huber, Andrew J. Kestel, Jr., Westley C. Kretz, Jr., R. J. Kuhlmeier, Alvin L. Kupfersberg, Stephen Lesso, Laurence G. Lyon; Fourth Row: Salvatore Mauro, Joseph J. McLeavey, Charles Needham, Jr., Roman Osifdacz, Robert K. Pelczar, Jerome Perlono, E. T. Pillsbury III, Arthur E. Puttkamer, Edwin D. Raml; Fifth Row: Jerome Rosplock, Morton Rurin, Richard E. Sander, Anton S. Sauter, R. A. Schoenmaker, David J. Semon, David S. Siler, Charles E. Sunday, Robert E. Taylor; Sixth Row: Leon E. Turner, Jr., Paul D. Webster, Jr., Allan N. Winters, Arnold E. Witzke, Daniel D. Wolford, H. N. Reid, H. J. Beamer, R. L. Walker, E. C. Pietz; Bottom Row: P. E. Tratnack, R. C. Walden, W. M. Tupek, W. N. Wills, G. W. Owen, J. T. Warren, C. F. Dupre, K. D. Bloom, W. J. Merkle.

At the Fire
Fighters Train-
ing Unit we get
actual practice
in extinguishing
all types of
shipboard
blazes.



Competent instructors lecture us on various phases of naval history.

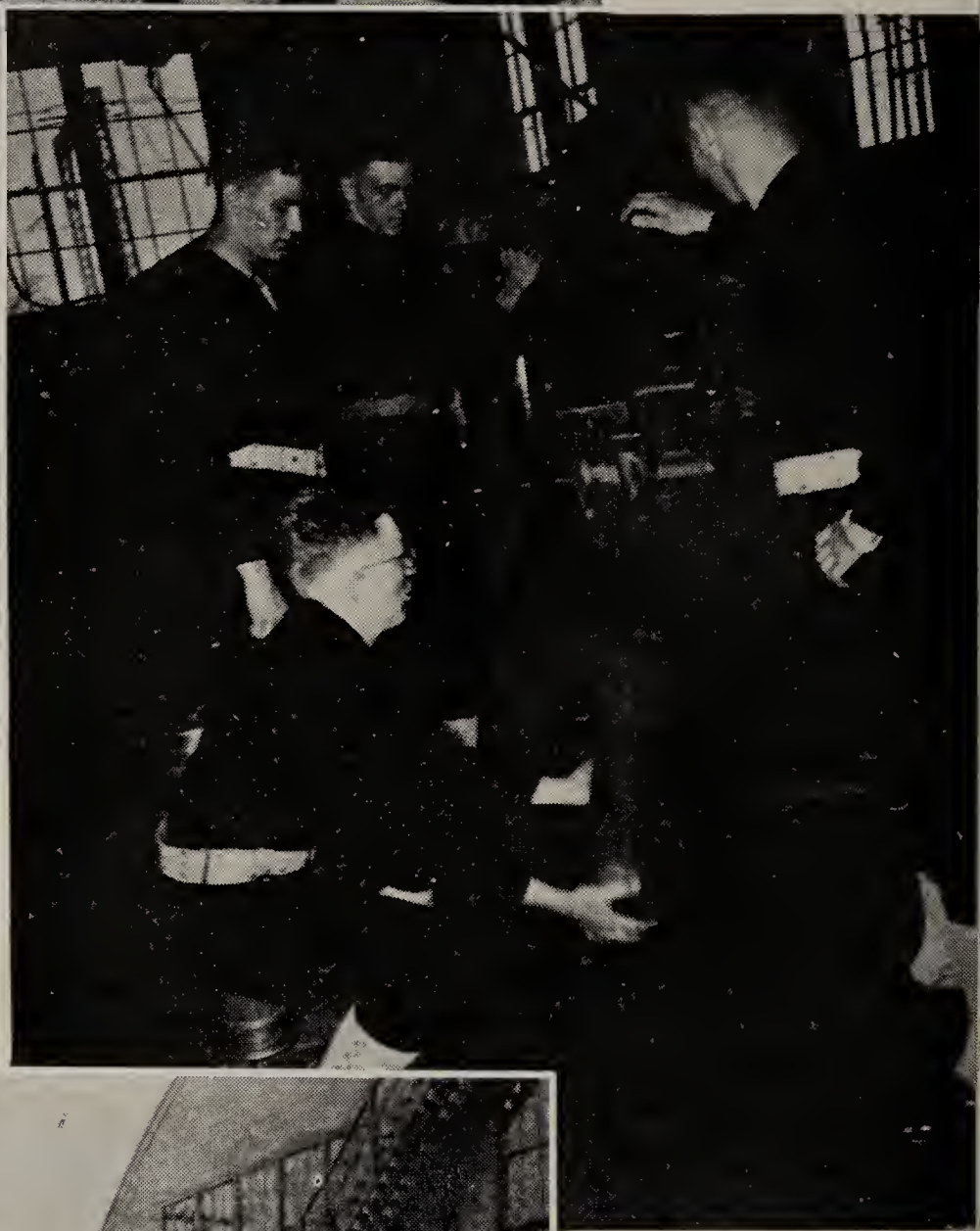


There are many jobs to be done around the galley during service week.





Instructors brief us on the proper method of firing the .22 caliber rifle before we fire for score.



In ordnance and gunnery class we practice on a loading machine.



Practice in military drill teaches us teamwork and coordination.

